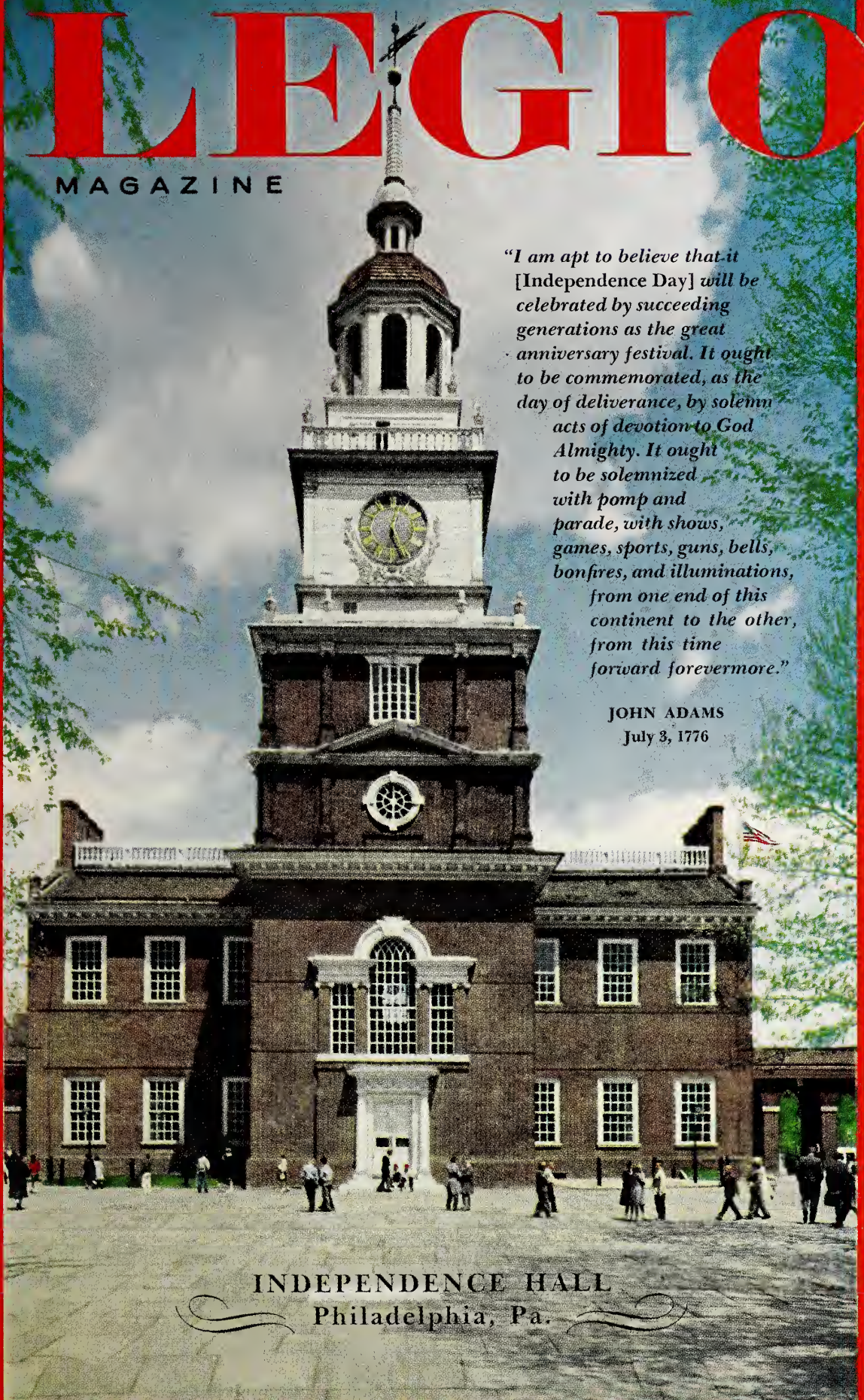


THE AMERICAN

15c JULY 1962

LEGION

MAGAZINE

A large, detailed photograph of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The building is a grand, multi-story structure with a prominent clock tower and a dome. The facade is made of brick with many windows. In the foreground, a large crowd of people is gathered on the cobblestone plaza. The sky is blue with some clouds, and green trees are visible on the sides.

"I am apt to believe that it [Independence Day] will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated, as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore."

JOHN ADAMS
July 3, 1776

INDEPENDENCE HALL
Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL PATTON'S PREMONITION

by

LARRY NEWMAN

THE BIG ISSUE PRO & CON

"Should

Federal Aid

***Be Limited to
Public Schools?"***

ABC's OF BLOOD

by

TOM MAHONEY

WHY IVAN LOVES RUSSIA

by

ARTHER S. TRACE, JR.



JULY 1962

Volume 73, Number 1

Cover by Orville Johnson

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The American

LEGION

Magazine

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WHY IVAN LOVES RUSSIA BY ARTHUR S. TRACE, JR.....20

A noted educator points out that, as a matter of policy, textbooks used in the U.S.A. studiously avoid anything that promotes patriotism. In Russia, things are different.

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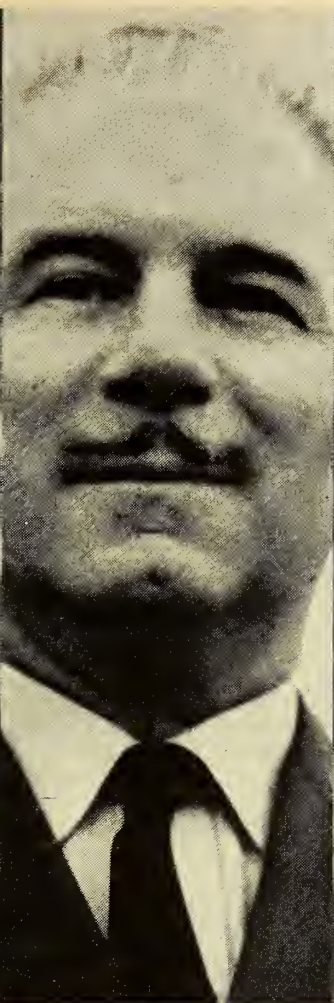
A HOUSEWIFE FROM GEORGIA

The symptom: unusual bleeding or discharge

The diagnosis: cancer of the uterus

The cure: signified by five years without further cancer symptoms.

Thousands of others could be cured as this woman was cured. If you have any symptom that could be cancerous, don't wait, don't delay, don't panic. See your doctor at once. Only he can tell if it is cancer.



A LT. COLONEL IN THE AIR FORCE

The symptom: persistent hoarseness

The diagnosis: cancer of the larynx

The cure: signified by five years without further cancer symptoms.

What has he lost? The ability to speak? No, for even without a larynx, he was retrained to speak. This sort of rehabilitation work is one of the ways the American Cancer Society spends its funds.



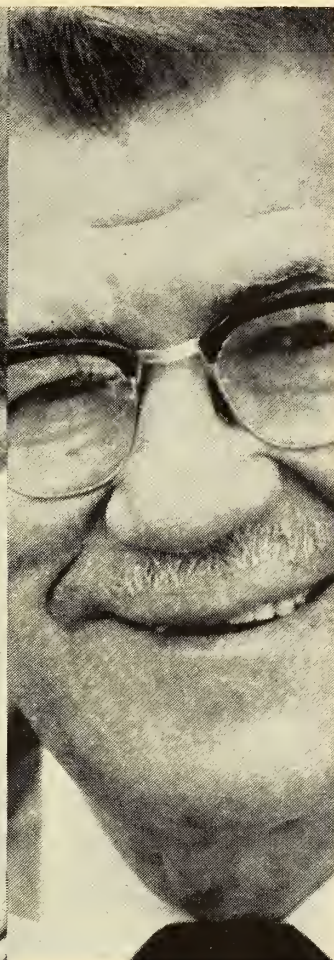
"CATHY" OF NORTH CAROLINA

The symptom: a swelling in the abdomen

The diagnosis: a cancer of the kidney

The cure: signified by five years without further cancer symptoms.

Her mother's alertness to a cancer symptom saved Cathy. The unceasing search for further cures must go on. The American Cancer Society supports research with \$12,000,000.



A LABOR LEADER IN MINNEAPOLIS

No symptoms: detected through an annual health checkup

The diagnosis: cancer of the rectum

The cure: signified by ten years without further cancer symptoms.

Fight cancer with a checkup and a check. Only you can see that a doctor has a chance to detect your cancer in time. Only you, and millions like you, can speed the day when this monster is conquered for good. Send a check now to **CANCER**, c/o your local post office.

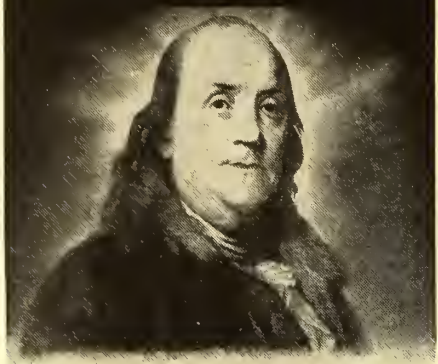
ALL ARE CURED OF CANCER

TO CURE MORE—GIVE MORE

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY



WHAT SECRET POWER
DID THIS MAN POSSESS?



Benjamin Franklin
(A Rosicrucian)

WHY was this man great? How does anyone—man or woman—achieve greatness? Is it not by mastery of the powers within ourselves?

Know the mysterious world within you! Attune yourself to the wisdom of the ages! Grasp the inner power of your mind! Learn the secrets of a full and peaceful life!

Benjamin Franklin—like many other learned and great men and women—was a Rosicrucian. The Rosicrucians (NOT a religious organization) first came to America in 1694. Today, headquarters of the Rosicrucians send over seven million pieces of mail annually to all parts of the world. Write for YOUR FREE COPY of "The Mastery of Life"—TODAY. No obligation. No salesmen. A non-profit organization. Address: Scribe L.A.B.

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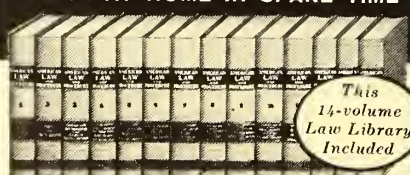
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Personal

INFORMATION THAT CAN HELP YOU WITH EVERYDAY PROBLEMS

Although it's only mid-summer, **Detroit already is putting the finishing touches on the 1963 auto year.** In a general way, it will shape up like this:

- **Prices:** No change of any consequence is in the works, unless — for reasons not visible now — there's a hike in steel prices. Odds seem against that, though.

- **Dateline:** New models will make their formal appearance very early this time. Just about every maker will have his wares fully on display by mid-October (most unveilings will be weeks before that).

- **Types:** The merchandise in the auto supermarket will be even more varied than last year. But the sales proportion between standard and non-standard sizes — currently running about 60-40 — is expected to stay the same. Meantime the ultra-small car, notably Ford's Cardinal, has been postponed because Detroit doesn't think the market potential is big enough right now.

- **New:** Some changes and facelifts will be evident (Dodge, Plymouth, Valiant, Lancer, Rambler) and you'll see growing competition in the Thunderbird class (Studebaker's Avanti and probably an entry by Buick).

If you're in a new-car buying mood, you should be cheered by the recent performance of used-car prices. They have been relatively high, portending the chances of favorable trade-ins.

★ ★ ★

Private-car buyers have as many theories about the right time to act as trout fishermen. But here are some of the methods used by the professionals — the fellows who buy fleet cars in big quantities:

1. They try to turn an old car in for a new one while its resale value still is good and before it starts running up repair bills. Here is a typical turn-over schedule: If a car is driven 40,000 miles a year, it should be replaced annually; 30,000-40,000 miles a year, 18 months; 24,000-30,000 miles a year, 24 months; 18,000-24,000 miles a year, 30 months; 12,000-18,000 miles a year, 36 months; under 12,000 miles a year, 48 months.

2. Note that while fleet buyers won't hold a car until it starts to deteriorate, they nevertheless want to get as much use out of it as possible. That's because the depreciation rate slows down the longer you hold on. If you figure a 30% depreciation the first model year, you can reduce that to 20% the second year and 15% the third.

Obviously, there are many major differences between private and fleet buyers. But there's a lot of sense in the fleet buyer's philosophy for the private owner who piles up mileage fast.

★ ★ ★

Now that the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. (A&P) has climbed on the trading-stamp bandwagon in a big way, you can expect your household to look like a philatelic paradise hereafter. Just about every major grocer is — or will be — passing out coupons for competitive reasons.

Likely upshot:

- 1) It's going to be a rough life for the small merchant who can't afford to join the stamp parade.

- 2) It means an indirect reduction in your food and allied bills — providing your family saves and actually redeems the stamps.

★ ★ ★

If a TV set is on your shopping list, the following may help answer two common questions:

- **Don't look for — or wait for —** the set which will pick up both very-high-frequency and ultra-high-frequency signals (that is, channels 2 to 83.) True, you hear a lot of talk about such all-channel jobs, and they may well come when the ultra-high-frequency band (channels 14 to 83) gets some real population. But that isn't going to be tomorrow.

- Meantime, it is true that there is going to be much more network color-casting next season and that the sale of color sets is rising. This is an area in which you may want to take a second look.

By Edgar A. Grunwald

NEW SONIC LURE DRIVES FISH MAD WITH DESIRE!

By Lyman Walton, Co-Inventor

As Told to Paul Stag, The Weekend Fisherman

Think of it! My new **VIBRATING LURE** gives loud, **GURGLING, SPLASHING, BUBBLING** sounds as you skitter it along the surface of the water! Sends out up to 200 vibrations every minute underneath that water! Looks **COMPLETELY UNLIKE ANYTHING THAT ANY FRESH WATER FISH HAS SEEN BEFORE.**

And has already used this weird sight and weird sound and weird sonic vibrations — in one of its very first trials last Summer — to lure fish into attacking it so savagely that they actually knocked it out of the water. Hauled in trout, bass, muskie, walleye, and pike, even when other lures had caught little or no fish right next to it! Here's why —

CAUGHT! 120 FISH IN ONE HOUR!

Yes! Imagine that YOU were there — at Cat-tail Lake, Illinois, on August 20, 1961. A hot summer day! A beautiful stream-fed pond — 90 by 60 feet wide! Fishermen trying lures, flies, natural bait! But despite the fact that this is a stocked trout farm with no limit, there is only an occasional strike. It looks like a wasted day!

And then, three die-hard friends decide to try their luck with me! We start to cast from the edge of the water. At the end of our lines is an **ENTIRELY DIFFERENT LURE** — a weird little metal monster that casts like a bullet, and flutters back through the water like a drowning bat!

EVEN EXPERIENCED FISHERMEN WATCHED IN AMAZEMENT!

Almost at once **THAT QUIET WATER EXPLODES INTO ACTION!** The first strike causes a shout of excitement! And then a second strike! A third, fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth! Beautiful rainbows and browns still shimmering from the water — being pulled in at the rate of more than one every minute!

Now the water is almost exploding with fish striking! Sometimes four and five trout savagely attack one lure at the same time! Fifty — seventy — ninety fish are caught and released! People along the shore stop to watch the spectacle!

In one short hour, we have caught and released 120 fish! All **WITH** the very same weird little lure that can go to work for you next week, without your risking a penny!



Meet Lyman Walton — a direct descendant of Isaac Walton and co-inventor of the amazing **VIBRA-BAT LURE.**

WHAT'S THE SECRET? UNDERWATER SONIC VIBRATIONS!

Why did this bat-shaped lure catch fish by the stringer-full — even after ordinary lures, and natural bait have caught little or nothing? For this simple reason —

Because this lure gives off unique **GURGLING, BUBBLING, SPLASHING SURFACE NOISES** — plus up to 200 sonic vibrations every minute underneath that water — that I believe **FISH FIND IRRESISTIBLE!**

Yes! I am certain that sonic pulsations are the answer to every fisherman's prayer. I have studied the Navy Fish Biologist reports about the sounds fish make between themselves in the water! I have seen fish follow the propellers of a boat as though they were hypnotized by the sound!

And I have always believed that if I could take those gurgling, bubbling, splashing surface sounds and underwater vibrations — that actually seemed to **CALL FISH TO THEM** — and build that sound into a "Vibrating Lure" then it could haul in eye-popping catches, even where ordinary lures had caught little or nothing at all! Even in hard-fished waters where the wise old fish run away from ordinary lures!

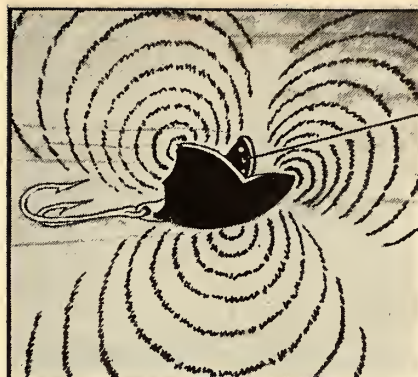
JUST READ THESE FISH-CATCHING ACHIEVEMENTS!

TRY IT AT OUR RISK!

Yes! Research showed me that lures, like fish, create Sonic Vibrations in the water by their movements! So I have designed a lure that I estimate **FLUTTERS THROUGH THAT WATER UP TO 200 TIMES A MINUTE!** Wing-shaped — bat-like — **JERKING AND FLUTTERING MADLY THROUGH THAT WATER — SENDING OUT IRRESISTIBLE SONIC WAVES — GURGLING, SPLASHING, BUBBLING SURFACE SOUNDS THAT TRAVEL THROUGH WATER IN EVERY DIRECTION, AT THE RATE OF 1,087 FEET EVERY SECOND, THE ACTUAL SPEED OF SOUND UNDER WATER!**

No wonder this "**VIBRA-BAT**" lure caught a 10 pound 7½ ounce Northern on one of its first tests — only moments after it hit the water — hauled in six bass in sixty minutes in another test, all 2½ pounds or larger — pulled in perch by the dozens in a third test at Belmont Harbor, Illinois, even after live bait and lures scarcely a strike, and **CONTINUED** to land so many fish, so quickly, **THAT FISHERMEN WATCHED IN AMAZEMENT!**

No wonder our tests show this revolutionary new lures hauls in trout, bass, muskie, walleye, pike, salmon and other fresh water fish



THIS IS AN ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF THE VIBRA-BAT LURE AND IT'S SONIC EFFECT UNDER WATER! I believe it to be irresistible to fish! Try it entirely at our risk!

even in hard fished waters — produces strikes even when other fishermen alongside it are going almost unrewarded!

AMAZING 6-MONTH TRIAL OFFER

You simply cannot believe the fish-catching powers of this amazing lure until you try it yourself, **FOR 6 FULL MONTHS ENTIRELY AT OUR RISK!** We cannot guarantee, of course, that these amazing **VIBRA-BAT SONIC LURES** will produce for you in every pond, river or lake everytime you go fishing **BUT WE DO GUARANTEE** that these **VIBRA-BAT LURES** will definitely catch **MORE** fish for you . . . make you agree that this is the greatest little lure you've ever used — **OR SIMPLY RETURN THEM ANYTIME WITHIN SIX FULL MONTHS FOR EVERY CENT OF YOUR PURCHASE PRICE BACK!**

You and you alone are the only judge! You have nothing to lose! Send in the Six Month Trial Coupon TODAY!

SPECIAL NOTICE

Harrison Industries has told on this page the amazing story of the **VIBRA-BAT** as related to us by Lyman Walton.

We have received signed statements from Lyman Walton and other fishermen that these facts are correct.

Incidentally—the words "Gurgling—Splashing—Bubbling" are Walton's particular translation of the weird sound. Actually no two fishermen would agree on a description of this sound. But you will agree on its amazing results, or your money back!

© Harrison Industries, Inc., 1962

MAIL AMAZING 6 MONTH TRIAL COUPON TODAY

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Newark, New Jersey

Yes, I want to try **VIBRA-BAT** Lures on Amazing **6 MONTH TRIAL OFFER.** Send me set of three different **VIBRA-BAT** Lures in gleaming Nickel, Yellow and Jet Black color combinations . . . all for only \$2.98 (\$4.00 value!) If **VIBRA-BAT** does not catch more fish . . . and make fishing more fun . . . if **VIBRA-BAT** is not the greatest lure I've ever used, I can return it within 6 months for full refund.

☐ **PAYMENT ENCLOSED.** Enclosed is \$2.98 (cash, check or M.O.). Ship me set of **VIBRA-BATS** postpaid. I **SAVE** all C.O.D. charges. Money Back Guarantee.

☐ **SEND C.O.D.** I will pay postman \$2.98 plus C.O.D. postage charges. Same Money Back Guarantee.

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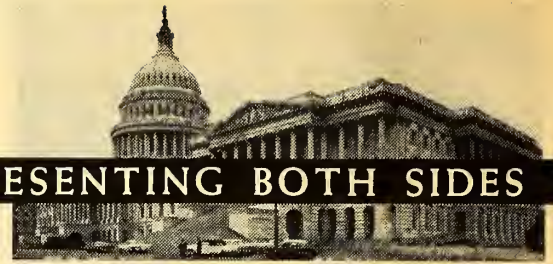
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WASHINGTON PRO & CON

PRESENTING BOTH SIDES OF



THIS MONTH'S BIG ISSUE:

Should Federal Aid

PRO

Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N.C.)



FEDERAL AID to education has existed in this country for 175 years. Yet in that time the Government has neither sought control over the schools assisted, nor has Congress by-passed specific constitutional guarantees against commingling Government and religion by subsidizing non-public schools with Federal tax dollars.

Today, however, the critically needed Federal school aid program before Congress is menaced by both those who want no Federal aid program at all, and those who want to expand the program to include aid to private as well as public schools operated by state and local governments.

I believe one of our most important tasks is educating our children. Our youth must be well educated in order to develop their highest potentialities. An educated electorate is necessary for the proper functioning of any government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed.

One of the most vital issues confronting our nation, is whether or not the Federal Government should extend financial aid to the States to assist them in educating our youth.

Federal school aid goes back to 1787, and land-grant colleges have received Federal aid for a century without Federal domination. This is also true of many other joint Federal-state educational undertakings.

The Constitution is emphatic in its prohibitions against any interference by Government with religion, and both Federal and state courts have consistently sustained the provisions in this area which the Founding Fathers included as cornerstones of liberty.

The Constitution's First Amendment states that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." It also declares in Article 6 that "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." The Supreme Court has repeatedly ruled that states may not constitutionally contribute tax-raised funds to any institution which teaches the tenets of faith of any church. To use Federal funds would be not only unconstitutional but extremely unwise.

The ever increasing school population of the several states has generated acute problems and it is evident that only the Federal government — which has monopolized many of the most productive sources of revenue — remains the one source with sufficient funds to provide the expanded facilities and improvements required in the national interest. To include parochial or private schools in school legislation would jeopardize the entire enterprise.

The American people should enlighten themselves on this issue and counsel their lawmakers. Federal aid to education is overdue, and the judgment of those who constructed the Constitution, which has stood for generations, should be followed in developing a school aid program that will stand and not fall of its own weight.

Sam J. Ervin, Jr.

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big issue, tear out the "ballot" on the facing page and mail it to him----->

THE BIG ISSUES

Be Limited To Public Schools?

CON

Rep. James J. Delaney (D-N.Y.)
7th District



THE SCHOOL BILL OF 1961 provided that all children, whether they attend private or public schools, were to be included in the formula to determine the amount of Federal educational aid. However, the aid would have gone to public schools only, and children enrolled in non-public schools would not have benefited.

So long as these children are excluded, it violates logic and justice to count them for the purpose of increasing the aid which goes to public schools.

It is my firm conviction that any Federal aid to education should give equal opportunities to every American child, regardless of race, color, or religious belief, and should preserve the parent's freedom of choice in education.

Today, as never before, because of the Soviet threat, the national interest requires that every child be educated to his highest potential. In the American-Soviet battle of the classroom, we cannot afford to deny better educational opportunities to seven million potential scientists and leaders in other fields because in addition to secular subjects they receive some religious training.

Some of the opposition to Federal aid to non-public schools has been based on the grounds that it would be unconstitutional. With this I do not agree.

At the present time, the Federal Government al-

ready has a large number of programs which grant aid to students attending private schools. In fact, on the college level, all of the Federal programs include students who attend private or church-related institutions. Among these are the National Defense Scholarships and the GI bills. Also, there is a statute which provides educational benefits to page boys of the Supreme Court and Congress, and which permits the boys or their parents to choose the schools they wish to attend.

If these programs do not violate the Constitution, how can Federal aid to non-public schools at the primary and secondary level be unconstitutional? In the Constitution, the words "education" and "school" are not even mentioned.

In support of my views, on January 22, 1962, I introduced H. R. 9803. This bill authorizes, for a two-year period, a financial assistance grant for each child attending school, whether public or private.

H. R. 9803 treats every child alike and penalizes none of them because they study secular subjects in a Protestant, Catholic or Jewish school. I should like to emphasize, however, that it does not provide aid for the study of religious subjects.

The bill follows along the approach used in the GI Bill of Rights and the Page Boy Bill, both of which have worked successfully and without criticism.

It is not only a step in the right direction — it is the common sense solution to this problem.

James J. Delaney

I have read in The American Legion Magazine for July the arguments in PRO & CON on the subject: "Should Federal Aid be Limited to Public Schools?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

IN MY OPINION FEDERAL AID TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

☐ Should Be Limited

☐ Should Not Be Limited

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____

STATE _____

PROTESTS AWARD

SIR: As a member of The American Legion, I wish to call your attention to a news item date-lined Tokyo, April 6th. I quote: "The highest United States award given to foreigners was awarded today to Japan's retiring Air Force Chief who helped plan the attack on Pearl Harbor." The story went on to tell how Gen. Minoru Genda helped draw up the Pearl Harbor attack plan. Last September he said that: "we should not have attacked just once. We should have attacked again and again." As a veteran of the Western Pacific WW2, I wish to object, all out, to our country awarding anything, let alone its highest award, to a Japanese general who helped conceive this sneak attack.

KENNETH F. KELLY,
Barryville, N. Y.

STUDYING COMMUNISM

SIR: Your article in the April issue, "Studying Communism in Louisiana Schools" is a step in the right direction. I would suggest that it be made available in pamphlet form and circulated to every parent-teacher group and to school superintendents coast to coast; also to colleges, universities, etc. Indirectly, adults will learn the truth about communism, so badly neglected up to the present time, and a great awakening will take place. It is much later than we think!

F. H. FREY,
West Salem, Wis.

"KEYNES AT HARVARD"

SIR: In his letter in the March issue, John W. Saunders asked a pertinent question or two, and this letter is to tell him and many others where they can find the answers to many questions concerning our government and what motivates key figures in government from now on back more than a score of years. Things are definitely wrong at Washington and a great many other places at home and abroad. If anyone wants to learn about the Fabians and what they are doing to our country, let him send \$2.00 to the Veritas Foundation, Box 340, Wall Street Station, New York 5, N. Y., and receive a copy of "Keynes at Harvard." It is certainly eye-opening.

CARL G. BROWNE,
Williamsport, Pa.

INFLATION NOTE

SIR: Now that our President has managed not to have steel prices raised, perhaps he'll also somehow manage not to have the postal rates raised again.

ED. BATZNER,
Milwaukee, Wis.

RIOTOUS TEACHERS-TO-BE

SIR: In a U.P.I. news report of March 28 it was stated that in Lock Haven, Pa., approximately 1,200 men and women students of Lock Haven Teachers College rioted, barricaded a street intersection with furniture from college buildings, and roughed up the police. All this in connection with



their demand for a day off to celebrate the wrestling record of a fellow student. Here is an instance of young adults, defying police, defying law and order, wrongfully barricading a street intersection which is not property owned by them, 1,200 of them. These are to be 1,200 teachers of children. While such acts take place, the dogooders everywhere are holding committee meetings to survey the problems of juvenile delinquency, and professing to wonder why it is on the increase. Yet it is to be presumed that thousands of children will shortly be turned over to these rioters for their childhood instruction relating to their obligations as American citizens. Employers of teachers everywhere should blacklist any who participated in this violent lawlessness as unfit to guide the thinking of American children.

J. ELLIS BOWEN,
West Newton, Mass.

Q. AND A.

SIR: When must a person have served in the military to be qualified to join The American Legion?

NAME WITHHELD,
Bellflower, Ill.

Generally, during wartime hostilities. Specifically, between: (1) April 6, 1917 to November 11, 1918 or (2) December 7, 1941 to September 2, 1945 or (3) June 25, 1950 to July 27, 1953. An honorable discharge is required.

The Editors.

FOREIGN SPENDING

SIR: If anyone thinks that our foreign aid dollars are carefully spent, as Senator Humphrey claims, let him send to the Government Printing Office for a little 39-page booklet, "U.S. Aid Operations in Peru." Here are a few examples of our "prudent, well-managed foreign aid" that they will find therein: a \$125,000 irrigation project built at Pampas de Noco that does not irrigate; 11,000 tons of the grain we sent for drought-stricken Peruvians were still undistributed a year after the

drought; a road, for which we "loaned" two million dollars, ends in the middle of nowhere (on the side of a mountain). Still unconvinced? Then send to the Printing Office for Senator Ellender's Report on U.S. Foreign Operations (1960) — a 1½-inch thick book! In his summary, Senator Ellender makes this point: "The danger signals resulting from ten years of abuse of America's generous impulses — a decade of many ill-conceived and loosely-managed expenditures of America's wealth — have been apparent for quite some time..." Senator Ellender concludes with "we can no longer endure inefficiency and waste in our foreign operations." And remember, Senator Ellender personally visited many of the countries involved.

PAUL E. URSCHALITZ,
Pontiac, Mich.

SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY

SIR: Please extend my congratulations to Ollie Stewart for his story "Why Soldiers Take That Sentimental Journey" in the May issue. I too made that journey but not until after 40 years. It was really a sentimental journey, and to top it off, I'm going to do it again.

STANLEY J. ANDERSON,
Chicago, Ill.

SIR: In his article in the May issue, Ollie Stewart states that during WW2, wherever you were, you could hear our soldiers say "I'll be back — if it's the last thing I do." In WW1, on the other hand, with a quivering voice and a religious fervor, we would say: "Boy, if I ever get back to God's country — I'll never leave it again." I, for one, have kept that pledge.

PHILIP PARKER, D.D.S.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOLDEN WORDS

SIR: Congratulations on the fine article "The Flow of Gold" by Lawrence Fertig in the May issue. I'm certain that the current status of the United States gold reserves and the slow progress we are making to correct the problem must be a source of "aid and comfort" to the Nation's enemies. These enemies will certainly take over the United States without "firing a shot" — we will just go financially bankrupt! Reprints of this article should be required reading for every member of Congress.

R. C. VAN DE STEEG, D.O.S.,
Alexandria, Minn.

SIR: The Lawrence Fertig article was well written but Fertig left the most important thing unsaid, i.e., that our \$16 billion gold reserve is now mortgaged by 23 billion foreign held dollars, payable in gold on demand. The situation is as explosive as if I placed a \$23,000 mortgage on my \$16,000 home, payable on demand.

FRANK HARRIS,
Boaz, Wis.

SIR: You and your staff rendered the readers of *The American Legion Magazine* an exceptionally informative service by publishing in your May

issue the article "The Flow of Gold." Aside from the well written article, the striking related design on the cover, the charts and the picture selections were excellent. In fact, this presentation of the facts on our Nation's gold position is by far the best I have seen in any publication.

FRANK LILLY,
Spokane, Wash.

SIR: I have been interested in securities for 30 years and have been a stock-broker for the past 16. I have been intensely interested in the gold question and have followed it closely for the past dozen years or so. During that time I have read about everything that has been printed on this situation including articles in such publications as *Business Week*, *Time*, *Fortune*, *Forbes*, the *New York Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, various mining journals and many others. Most of the people who wrote these articles either had erroneous facts, or failed to understand the facts, or were such poor journalists that they couldn't get the idea across. The article by Mr. Lawrence Fertig in your May issue is by far the best and most complete treatment of the subject that I have yet seen. It is beautifully written. It is complete, it is neither overly simplified nor overly complicated, it presents the facts straight from the shoulder with no distortion, it does not press the panic button but neither does it minimize the seriousness of the situation. Had I known absolutely nothing about the situation, I could have read Mr. Fertig's article and have a better understanding of the situation than 99 out of every 100 of our citizens have today. Several of my broker friends and other business associates have been so impressed that we are distributing photo copies of the article. Congratulations again for such a fine and fair presentation of this most important problem.

R. J. WOODRUFF,
Oakland, Calif.

MOST DESTRUCTIVE

SIR: It has been said that since the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Americans have had to cope with a great guilt complex. Too often this seems to be true as we deal with world problems and world peoples. Yet have we forgotten that these bombs did not represent the most destructive bombing attack of all time? That one was a low-level attack on Tokyo March 29, 1945 with conventional weapons—incendiary bombs. It caused a firestorm in which more than 100,000 persons perished and a million were left homeless. Here the United States was using her great strength and her will to retaliate in order that she might subdue an enemy which struck without warning.

CHARLES PLYBON,
Charlotte, N. C.

Letters published in You Said It! do not necessarily represent the policy of The American Legion. Name withheld if requested. Keep your letters short. Address: You Said It, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.



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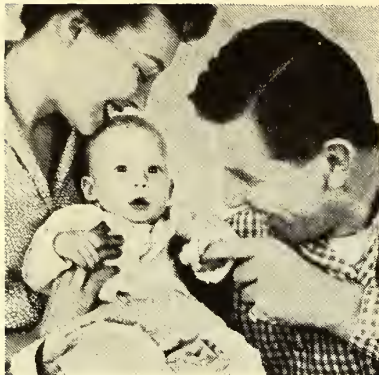
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REPORT

FROM OUR MAIL it is obvious that many of our readers are puzzled. Without editorializing on the whys and the wherefores, here are some of the things they find it hard to understand:

1. Why we take actions that antagonize nations that have consistently backed us—Belgium, Netherlands, Portugal, Pakistan, West Germany, Nationalist China, etc.

2. Why we side against many friendly nations in giving (foreign) aid and comfort to such nations as India, Yugoslavia, Poland, Guinea, Indonesia, etc., which consistently oppose us.

3. Why our government gave the Legion of Merit, the highest award available to a foreigner, to Minoru Genda, the Japanese general who helped plan the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor and who expressed regret only that the Japanese had failed because they had not attacked "again and again."

4. Why we plan to give Brazil more money, on top of more than a billion dollars already handed out, after Brazilian politicians have expropriated [stolen] valuable American-owned industries in that country.

5. Why such people as J. Robert Oppenheimer, denied security clearance because of his association with communists, and Dr. Linus Pauling, inveterate promoter of communist causes, were invited to a White House reception.

6. Why we recently gave pro-communist and anti-American Sukarno of Indonesia four small warships, which will certainly be used by him in his unprovoked attack on the Dutch in West New Guinea, and at the same time cracked down on the Dutch by refusing the use of U.S. airfields to get their troops to the battle area.

There are of course other puzzlers, but the foregoing will give you some idea as to why many Americans are utterly confused by what is going on.

TRADE WAR

IN APRIL 1959 we published an article "How the Reds Wage Their Global Trade War," telling how the Soviet was able to deal devastating economic blows against the free world by dumping the output of its slave labor economy where it would hurt us. The article, of course, cited chapter and verse to show how Khrushchev was waging this sort of economic warfare against the west.

Recently, a reader sent us a clipping from a British publication which illustrated another facet of Russia's trade war. It showed a large advertisement for a Russian-made camera with this copy: "Vast Soviet subsidy means you split the price of this camera with the Russian Govt. Worth double. The Fed-2 is yours for only £24.10 as spotlight at the Russian trade exhib. Only Dixons had the wit to snap up this tremendous Russian bargain directly it appeared at the recent Soviet Trade Exhibition. . . . This would not be possible except for a huge subsidy by the USSR Government seeking larger sterling balances. Make this need for sterling your opportunity to own a high-quality camera for a very small outlay."

Before you become indignant over opportunistic Britishers willing to bolster the Soviet's finances by buying such "bargains," you might consider that the U.S. market is flooded with cameras made in Germany's Soviet Zone, that Soviet furs are being worn by many affluent American ladies, that Polish hams, from that half-starved nation, are being peddled in leading American stores, and so on ad nauseam.

WHY WORRY?

NEXT MONTH we will present an article by Hon. Gordon H. Scherer, Congressman from Ohio, who has done an outstanding job in fighting communism as a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee. The Congressman will explain something that puzzles a great many people—how a few thousand "American" communists can accomplish so much for Russia's international conspiracy.

Going on the false assumption that there are not enough CP members in the U.S.A. to pose a serious problem, many politicians, commentators, and others insist that there is no communist threat whatsoever from *within*. Answering this, Congressman Scherer says that the threat is both from without and within.

"The Communist Party in the United States is part and parcel of the international communist movement which is waging this total war," he said. "The communists within the United States and many of their apologists are ready, willing and able to perform their allotted tasks when the time is ripe. They, just like the Cuban communist termites, will come out of the woodwork when the moment of takeover arrives."

We'd like to add a footnote to this. The "moment of takeover" hasn't arrived in this country but our domestic red and pink termites are certainly swarming out of the woodwork. Communists and people who were officially cited for their associations with communist activities—characters who a few short years ago were maintaining a discreet silence—are now being lionized and enriched as authors of best sellers, recording artists, stars of Broadway shows, and so on.

It all seems to be part of a new era in which black is white and nothing is red, so let's join hands and reward those who have shown by their actions that they have no compunction whatsoever about trying to do us in.

BRIEFLY ABOUT BOOKS

Who Killed the Congo? by Philippa Schuyler. DEVIN-ADAIR, \$5.00. An eyewitness account of the atrocities in the Congo, what led to them, and the ill-advised course we are pursuing in that bedeviled country.

Suffer, Little Children, by Max Rafferty. DEVIN-ADAIR, \$3.00. A critical look at American education, by a writer who feels that our school system is being throttled by mediocrity and conformity but who believes that something can be done about it.

Giants in War, by James Dean Sanderson. D. VAN NOSTRAND, \$4.95. Fourteen true stories of war in our time.

Portugal's Stand in Africa, by Adriano Moreira. UNIVERSITY PUBLISHERS, \$3.95. How American foreign policy in Africa is operating to lose trusted friends in the hope of mollifying the dubious "emerging nations" and securing their votes in the U.N.

Communism and Your Child, by Herbert Romerstein. BOOKMAILER, \$1.00. Deals with so-called "youth movements" run as part of the communist conspiracy, and tells who does the running, and how.

1975: And the Changes to Come, by Arnold B. Barach and the Kiplinger Washington editors. HARPER & BROS., \$4.95. A dramatic forecast in words and pictures of the brave new world of the future.

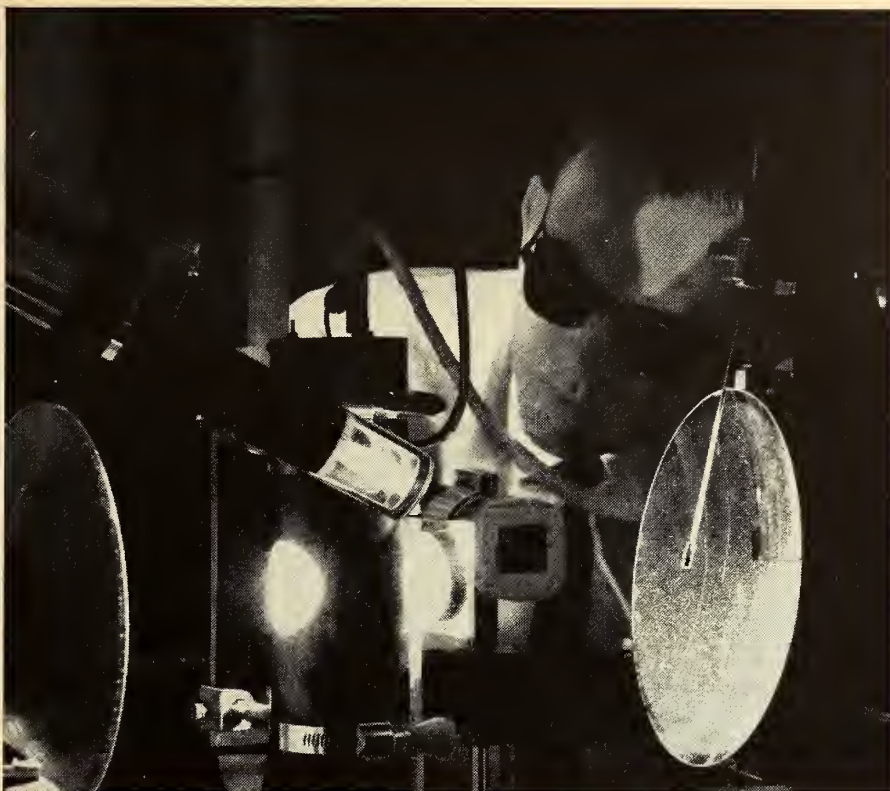
Guerrilla Warfare on the Amber Coast, by K. V. Taurus. VOYAGES PRESS, \$3.00. The little known story of Lithuanian heroism, as exemplified by guerrilla fighters from this staunch country and how they frustrated major Soviet objectives from 1944 to 1952.

Hazard: Marines on Mission, by Marc Parrott. DOUBLEDAY & CO., \$4.95. Stories of several almost legendary leathernecks.

Where the Money Comes From, by Fred G. Clark and Richard S. Rimanoczy. D. VAN NOSTRAND CO., \$4.95. The role played by money, the investment banker and the securities dealer.

A Short Cut to Winning at Bridge, by Alfred Sheinwold. FLEET PUBLISHING, \$2.95. A leading tournament expert uses 100 interesting hands to explain the game.

If you wish to order any of these books, send check or money order made out to The Bookmailer, Inc. Address: Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York, N. Y. Books will be sent postpaid.



VOICES OVER A BEAM OF LIGHT. Latest in a series of optical maser developments at Bell Telephone Laboratories, this new model is a solid state type using a ruby crystal and capable of continuous operation. The optical maser (or "laser") generates a kind of light beam that may some day transmit telephone calls, TV and data. Could conceivably carry far more communications than any radio system. Also a remarkably precise tool for study of atomic processes.

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Telephone research and development, which have brought so much to so many, have but touched the fringe of still greater progress to come.



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GEN. PATTON'S PREMONITION

An account of a press conference at which the General sounded a grim warning.



The author, who served under Patton, at a press briefing with the General.

By **LARRY G. NEWMAN**

MAY 8, 1945, began as we knew it would at the press camp of the United States Third Army in Regensburg, Germany, on the ugly, muddy banks of the fabled Danube.

At about six a.m., Colonel James Quirk of Philadelphia, General George S. Patton's public relations officer, advised the war correspondents that the commanding general would hold a press conference as soon as all the reporters could get to army headquarters.

In less than half an hour, American, French and British correspondents, some of whom had been with General Patton since the early days at Kasserine Pass in North Africa, gathered in the war room of an old Wehrmacht building a short distance from our press billet.

General Patton entered the room followed by his faithful English bulldog, Willie. The general walked to the situation map; his famed twin pistols with the ivory grips on each hip, stars on the shoulders of his battle jacket, four on each shirt tab, four more on his shining helmet liner—20 in all.

"General Omar Bradley called me a few hours ago. The Hun has surrendered," he said to open the conference. "They're signing the papers at Reims this morning."

This was no surprise to Patton, nor to us. We had known the war was over for days. In fact, for the Third Army the war had been over since Patton had been shunted from his road to Berlin in late March and early April and sent to "occupy real estate" in Bavaria, while the Russians captured the German capital and overran Czechoslovakia.

Before being ordered to Bavaria, the Third Army had been permitted to side-slip a few miles into Czechoslovakia in the vicinity of Pilsen.

"But only to Pilsen," General Bradley had been forced to explain to Marshal Ivan Stepanovich Konev. Bradley, 12th Army Group commanding general, showed the Russian general the maximum advance line on a map and explained, "We had to go in to protect our flank on the Danube."

The American forces had been crowded up to the Czechoslovakian border for two weeks or more but it was not until May 4 that General Eisenhower had told Bradley to go ahead and let Patton and the Third Army enter that republic which owed so much to the United States for its existence. Patton's men got to Pilsen and were headed toward Prague when the order came to pull out and be prepared to "occupy a territory already assigned."

Such was the background against which General Patton spoke to us on that fateful May day, just 17 short but tragic years ago.

After telling us the details of Bradley's call to "Lucky Seven" the nickname by which the Third Army was known, Patton walked over to the war map. He pointed slowly to the positions of the Red Army in Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Austria, Bulgaria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Germany.

"This war stopped right where it started," Patton said. "Right in the Hun's



General Patton complained about being held up

backyard which is now Hitler's graveyard.

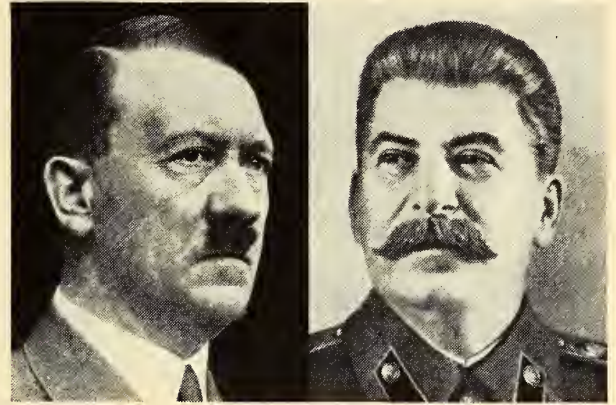
"But that's not the end of this business by any means. What the tin-soldier politicians in Washington and Paris have managed to do today is another story you'll be writing for a long while if you live.

"They have allowed us to kick hell out of one bastard and at the same time forced us to help establish a second one



Americans, some not yet born, will have to fight the Russians tomorrow, or ten, 15 or 20 years from tomorrow.

"We have spent the last months since the Battle of the Bulge and the crossing of the Rhine stalling; waiting for Montgomery to get ready to attack in the North; occupying useless real estate and killing a few lousy Huns when we should have been in Berlin and Prague. And this Third Army could have been. Today we



Hitler

Stalin

The General was emphatic in his opinion that we had defeated one aggressor only to establish a worse one.

should be telling the Russians to go to hell instead of hearing them tell us to pull back. We should be telling them if they didn't like it to go to hell and invite them to fight.

"We've defeated one aggressor against mankind and established a second far worse, more evil and more dedicated than the first."

During this tense and dramatic beginning of our V-E Day in Regensburg, General Patton had mentioned just one free world leader by name — Winston Churchill.

"Churchill was the only man in a position of power who knew what we were walking into," Patton said. "He wanted to get into the Balkans and Central Europe to keep the Russians at bay. He wanted to get into Berlin and Prague and get to the Baltic coast on the North. Churchill had a sense of history. Unfortunately, some of our leaders were just damn fools who had no idea of Russian history. Hell, I doubt if they even knew Russia, just less than 100 years ago, owned Finland, sucked the blood out of Poland, and were using Siberia as a prison for their own people. How Stalin must have sneered when he got through with them at all those phony conferences."

When Patton finished there were a few questions. One was: What would he do now?

He said he wanted to go to the Pacific
(Continued on page 34)

as evil or more evil than the first. We have won a series of battles, not a war for peace. We're headed down another long road to losing another peace.

"This day we have missed another date with our destiny, and this time we'll need Almighty God's constant help if we're to live in the same world with Stalin and his murdering cutthroats."

There were tears in General Patton's eyes as he recalled "the thousands from

North Africa to the Channel, on the sea, in the air, in the mud and filth, who gave their lives in what they believed was the final fight in the cause of freedom."

"I wonder how the dead will speak today when they know that for the first time in centuries we have opened Central and Western Europe to the forces of Genghis Khan," he continued. "I wonder how they feel now that they know there will be no peace in our times and that

in Central Europe while the Russians kept moving into and occupying vital areas denied us.

ACCORDING TO THE WEATHER REPORT for Washington, D.C., September 13, 1991 was "fair and sunny," but to Under Secretary of Labor Stradley Wimmer, pacing his office in the old Department of Labor building, it was the blackest day in history. For one thing, the shadow cast by the towering new Department of Automation building across Constitution Avenue seemed more ominous than ever. For another, Wimmer had just received the most disquieting news.

Only the day before, out in Seed Flats, Ohio, the Kleckner Cuckoo Clock Works had closed its doors. It marked the utter end of an era just as surely as the southernmost pebble deposited by the glacier had marked the end of the Ice Age. For the Kleckner plant had been the very last non-automated operation in the whole country, the only industry which still



Dopple and Schlosser finished their last cuckoo clock.

had employed human skills. It hadn't employed many, to be sure—just a chap named Dopple who whittled the cuckoos, and another named Schlosser who did everything else from clock-works assembly to hanging the winding weights. But when their two jobs ceased, unemployment in America reached a full 100 percent.

Since Dopple and Schlosser were the last workers, they also constituted the entire membership of the only surviving labor union—the Brotherhood of Cuckoo Clocksmiths, Local 1. Shaken by the lock-out, the pair had flown to Washington to confer with the Labor Department and, having dropped their bombshell in Under Secretary Wimmer's lap, were now fidgeting in his anteroom.

"Let's hope you come up with something, Mr. Under Secretary," Dopple had said, "because if Schlosser and I are unemployed, you may find yourself out of a job, too."

"That thought has crossed my mind," Wimmer had replied. *Crossed it and crisscrossed it*, in fact. If Dopple and Schlosser joined other millions who had been automated out of their jobs, then there would obviously be very little reason anymore for a Department of Labor. It would be dropped, Wimmer would be dropped, and so would the other 29,768 Department employees who collected regular paychecks just for dropping in now and then to look at the machines which served as assistant secretaries, directors, clerks and mediators.

A zany account of what might happen if we don't realize that machines have rights too.

Aside from this bread-and-butter aspect, there would be the awful humiliation. In his long memory of the bureaucracy, Wimmer could not recall anyone ever being dropped from the Federal payroll. Agencies and departments were added—but never subtracted! They just went on and on. Now his department would be the first to feel the axe! "Obsolete," those stuffed shirts on Capitol Hill would say. And how those clowns over there in the new Department of Automation would gloat!

"You fellows wait outside," he told Dopple and Schlosser. "I'm going to take this up with my superior."

Under Secretary Wimmer left his office, threaded his way through a labyrinth of ticking computers, crossed a big bullpen of clicking slave typewriters, then walked down a long corridor flanked by whirring tape-and-drum memory systems. Not like the old days, he thought sadly. Coffee-break horseplay and kidding around with the office girls—all of it gone, replaced by this vast mechanical wasteland. Nobody around now but these damned machines chattering away in their strange electro-mechanical tongues. It couldn't be more lonesome in a bird sanctuary.

At last he came to a door marked, "SECRETARY OF LABOR." He straightened his tie, and entered. The sole occupant of the office was a giant computing machine. Wimmer nodded to it.

"Morning, Chief," Wimmer said.

The machine replied with a gruff tick. It always galled



"Strad," said Briskoe, "I'd like you to meet Professor Frawdish."

The Robots Strike Back!



The giant computing machine replied to Wimmer's greeting with a gruff tick.

Wimmer having to take orders from a computer. Why couldn't *he* be the Secretary of Labor and the machine be the *Under Secretary*?

Grimly, Wimmer programmed into the Secretary's feedback circuit the whole messy flap facing the Department. He phrased and re-phrased the problem to emphasize its urgency: If the last union went under, then what would become of the Labor Department? How would the Secretary like to be the first Cabinet member to have his Department shot out from under him?

Apparently the Secretary wouldn't like it at all. It clicked excitedly, groaned, then typed out an answer:

"GET HELP! QUICK!"

That's what the manuals mean by "delegating authority," thought Wimmer

bitterly. He fed in the next question: "WHO?"

The Secretary turned that one over in its electronic brain.

"ANYBODY," it clicked. "HAVEN'T YOU GOT ANY FRIENDS?"

Wimmer headed forlornly back to his office. Where could he turn for a friend to bail him out of this puddle? Sure, he had friends; everybody has friends. Since automation, Washington had become one prolonged cocktail party. Only with machinery doing all the actual work, nobody ever talked shop anymore. And nobody got ideas.

"Strad Wimmer, old buddy!"

Wimmer started. Lost in his gloomy reverie, he had reached his office without realizing it. And here was a friend wait-

ILLUSTRATED BY BOB BUGG

ing for him—Deputy Attorney General Briskoe Trunch of the Justice Department.

"Hi, Brisk," Wimmer greeted him. "How're things in Justice?"

"Still working blind-folded," Briskoe replied breezily. "The Old Man shorted a tunnel-diode circuit, so I've got some down time." (The Attorney General, like Wimmer's boss, also was an automaton.)

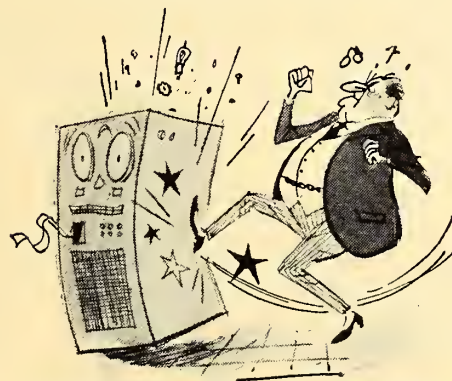
That Briskoe was the friend in need and heaven-sent, Wimmer doubted. When it came to rallying around the 19th hole at the country club or sticking out the long liquid lunch, the Deputy Attorney was the original good companion. But in a crisis . . . well—?

Then for the first time Wimmer noticed Briskoe had brought a friend. The stranger was perched in his automated rocking chair. He was short and pudgy and, at first glance, could be mistaken for a rubber beach toy. He wore thick glasses and a magenta Tyrolean hat. On his lap, he balanced a large parcel which, under its brown paper wrapping, might have been anything from a case of Scotch to a bread box.

"Strad," said Briskoe, "I'd like you to meet Professor Frawdish."

The Professor got up, set his parcel down carefully on the chair. "The Professor part may sound a bit affected," he apologized, holding out his hand to Wimmer, "especially since colleges went out of business when the machines took over problem-solving. But I used to be at M.I.T. Now I'm naturally retired and, believe me, the days get long and lonely with only my Mark VII digital computer around to keep me company, so—"

"What the Professor's saying," put in



The stuffy old banker kicked ERMA just because she missed a decimal.

the Deputy Attorney General, "is that we met last night at the Transistor Bar in the Mayflower, and after we both got good and bagged, it came out—though not too clearly—that his hobby is cy- . . . er, cyber- . . ."

"Cybernetics," said the Professor. "It has to do with automation—"

"I know what it has to do with,"

(Continued on page 41)



It was once thought that diseases could be cured by getting rid of the "bad blood."

Today, lives are saved by providing blood in emergencies and in major operations. →

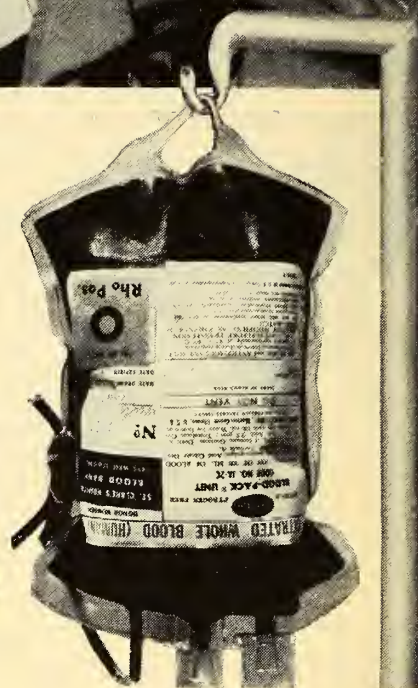


By TOM MAHONEY

MAN HAS PONDERED the wonder and mystery of his blood since time began. Thanks to research launched during World War II, he has learned more about handling and using it in the last 20 years than in all the previous centuries. While other countries have contributed to the advances, most have come from American laboratories. In the vital inner space of arteries and veins, the United States leads the world.

We are now transfusing our blood at the rate of more than 5,500,000 pints a year, and have a national system of

ABC's of BLOOD



The ancients were not far wrong in thinking that blood had magical properties.

blood banks that usually can deliver rare as well as common types of blood quickly anywhere in the country. Blood also goes abroad to the armed forces and to civilians. One shipment, flown from Washington, D. C., to Monrovia, Liberia, last December, saved the life of a rubber company worker's wife.

Since May 27, 1961, the American Association of Blood Banks, and the American Red Cross have cooperated in a reciprocal clearing house system under which blood needed by a patient

can be supplied and credited to him by a relative or friend hundreds of miles away. The Association now has 812 member banks and the Red Cross has 55 regional donor centers, many of them with rolling "bloodmobiles." Together the organizations provide 90 percent of the blood used in the United States. Veterans of World War II head both of them. Dr. K. D. McMilan of Eugene, Oregon, who was a Battalion Surgeon with the 186th Infantry in the Pacific, is President of the American Association

of Blood Banks. General Alfred M. Gruenther is President of the American Red Cross. Many other veterans figure in the program, and blood donation is a regular activity with countless American Legion posts.

Surgery has been revolutionized by the increased availability of blood and its use has doubled in many hospitals in recent years. Surgeons now perform routinely, long and serious operations that they dared not undertake in the past for fear of sending the patient into shock.

Due in large part to the greater availability of blood, fewer Americans died from automobile accidents in 1961 than in 1937, though many more were hurt. Ulcer operations and major cancer surgery depend heavily on transfusions. Open heart surgery is possible only because of extra blood. From eight to ten pints of blood are used to prime the heart-lung pump. Recently such an operation on a Merrick, Long Island boy required 25 pints. An artificial kidney

pect to find more. "When we get down to the trace components in blood, we are just beginning to scratch the surface," explains Dr. Fred F. Johnson of Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, California, an authority on blood fractionation.

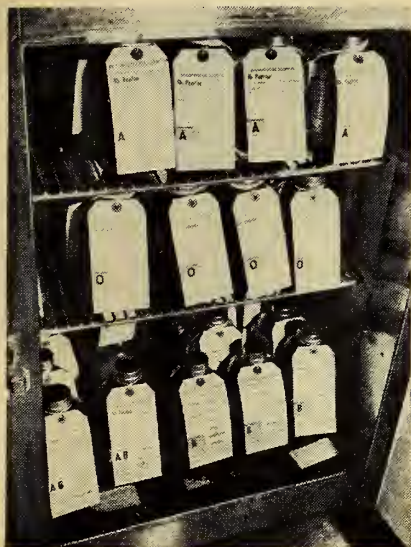
Tests requiring only a few drops of blood can now be made to detect more than 300 conditions and diseases, roughly a ten-fold increase in the last three decades. Our 5,000 private and public health center laboratories perform more

afflicted contains a "rheumatoid factor," a protein substance absent in the blood of others. Hyland Laboratories of Los Angeles offer a reagent for doctors' office use that detects it immediately in blood serum by a reaction visible to the naked eye. There is even hope for a blood test for mental illness. Researchers at Tulane, Wayne and Harvard Universities and the Worcester Foundation have found a rare blood protein that seems to be increased in patients with schizophrenia.

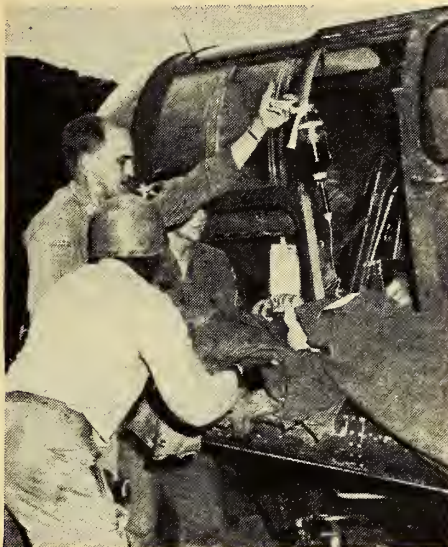
Much that can be done with blood for humans can also be done for animals. We have blood banks for dogs at the veterinary hospitals of Cornell University, the University of Illinois and many others. Eight donor dogs, for example, are maintained at the Illinois hospital. Many prize pets owe their lives to such dogs. Valuable cattle also are given blood transfusions.

These are the latest developments in a long story. "The blood is the life," says the Book of Deuteronomy in one of more than 300 references to blood in the Bible. The ancients believed blood one of the four "humors" of the body (the others: phlegm, black and yellow bile). It was in 1628 that William Harvey, physician to James I and Charles I of England, accurately described the circulation of the blood and termed it

(Continued on page 35)



Today's blood banks are well organized so that patients can be supplied quickly.



A GI in Korea receiving one of 8,250,000 pints of blood processed during that war.

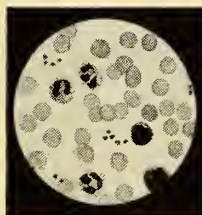
needs about four pints for priming.

In World War I, 8.1 percent of the wounded who reached a first aid station died. Thanks largely to advances in blood and plasma, this figure dropped to 4.5 percent in World War II. In 1945, Red Cross blood was processed at the rate of 450,000 pints a month. An airlift for whole blood was operated to the Pacific by the Navy and to Europe by the Army. During the Korean campaign some 8,250,000 pints of blood were processed in addition to usual community requirements and the death rate for the wounded reaching first aid stations dropped to a low of 2.4 percent.

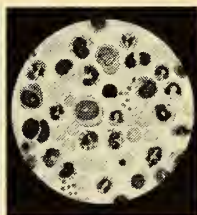
The Navy and the National Institutes of Health have a new system for freezing red blood cells that permits their transfusion two or more years later. While costly, this promises to extend indefinitely the current 21-day shelf life of whole blood. It also offers the fascinating possibility of a person avoiding all hazards of mismatching by banking his blood while he is healthy, for his own possible future use.

Instead of separating blood only into cells and plasma as before World War II, we can now fractionate it into cells, platelets, and about 50 proteins such as albumins, globulins and other tiny constituents with big names. Scientists ex-

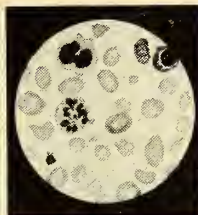
A DROP OF BLOOD CAN REVEAL MANY THINGS



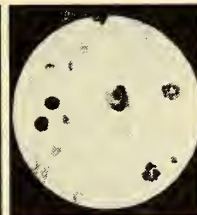
Normal Blood Picture



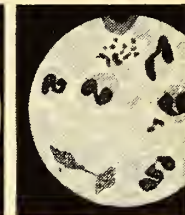
Chronic Myelocytic Leukemia



Advanced Pernicious Anemia



Malarial Parasites



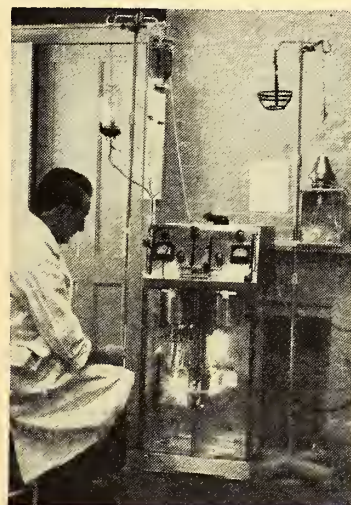
Trichinosis

"From Gradwohl: Clinical Laboratory Methods and Diagnosis, 5th ed. vol. I ch. IV, St. Louis, 1956, published by The C. V. Mosby Co."

than 425 million such tests a year. There are new electronic devices to speed them and computer systems to evaluate their results quickly. Blood tests are required by law in most states before marriage and are routine for new patients in nearly all hospitals.

Just the measurement of blood pressure is an important clue to some conditions. Counts of the red and white corpuscles in a drop can reveal a great deal. Chemical tests quickly detect diabetes, syphilis, various anemias and many other maladies perhaps unsuspected, besides determining whether you have imbibed enough alcohol to be legally drunk.

A blood test is of prime importance in the early diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis, a crippling malady of confusing symptoms. The blood of those



The Cohn Blood Fractionator separates blood fractions for study.

WATER SKIING IS EASY ONCE YOU KNOW HOW

Here's Our Fastest Growing Water Sport.

WATER SKIING, a sport that was once known as aquaplaning, continues in 1962 to be our fastest growing aquatic activity. It is so popular, in fact, that it is under consideration for inclusion in the Olympics. That's quite a record considering how relatively short a time it's been around.

The late Fred Waller is acknowledged to be the



A "batman," aquatic-style, is one of the more spectacular feats at world-famous Cypress Gardens, Fla.

"inventor" of water skiing, but Dick Pope, Sr., was the first to jump on skis—for the benefit of a newsreel cameraman. That was in 1928 and the distance he soared was 25 feet. (The present-day record is 150 feet and is held by Penny Baker of Texas.)

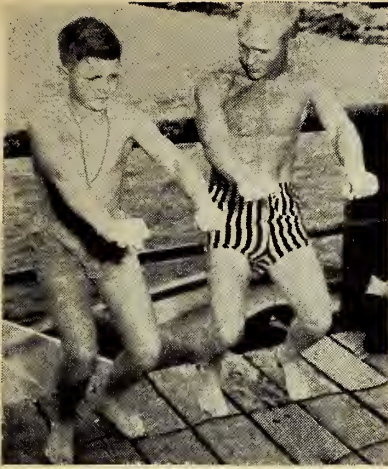
Today, all over the country people have adopted the sport, while those visiting Florida find the show at Cypress Gardens a highpoint of their stay. The pictures on this page show some of the reasons why they do.



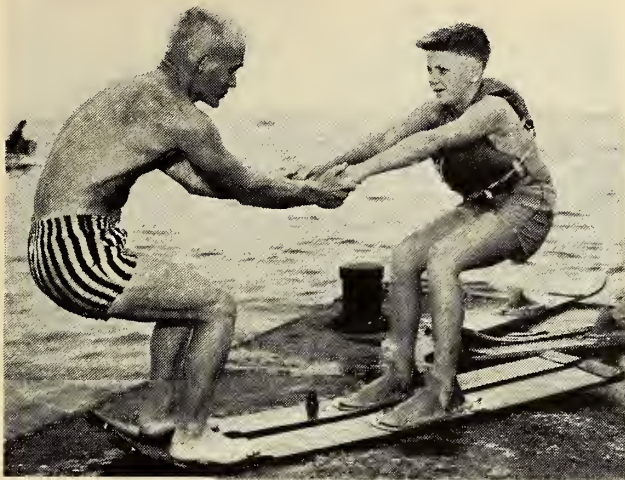
This "ski for two" trick is one of the most popular attractions of the water show at Cypress Gardens that is performed four times daily. Betty and Buster MacCalla perform it with the greatest of ease.



A trio of champions goes up and over the ramp in this triple jump. Here, George Hughes of Panama City, Jerry Imber of Orlando, and Simon Khoury of Beirut, Lebanon, make it look like child's play.



1. First dry-land practice step is to learn to keep the arms straight and to bend the knees. Intent pupil follows instructor's directions on dock.



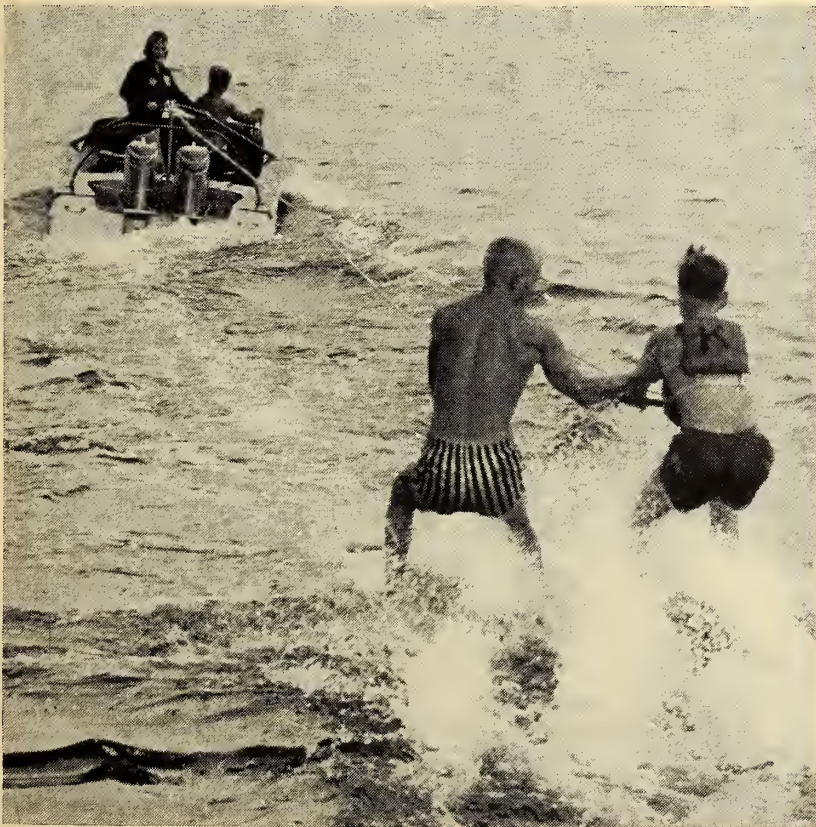
2. The next step, still on dry land, is to simulate the pull of the tow-line. Skier is pulled with arms straight but knees bent.

THESE SIMPLE STEPS SHOW HOW TO DO IT

The feats of the professionals look impossibly hard to perform. Yet the basic technique of water skiing can be learned in a few hours. Naturally, good instruction is an asset and the teacher shown here is highly qualified since he's a star of Tommy Bartlett's Water Ski and Mercury Jumping Boat Thrill Show. Bartlett, a former radio and TV performer, says water skiing is an ideal family activity since young and old can participate.



3. Now ready for a sitting start from the dock, pupil is told to let the boat pull him off and to concentrate on keeping the skis straight before the plane-off. Life preserver is safety measure.



4. The great moment. Steadied by the instructor, the pupil finds himself up at last. Once up, skier soon learns it is simple to stay up and to keep going.

Dry-land practice is an essential first step to learning the sport. While still on land, put on the skis, making sure the foot harnesses are snug and comfortable. Then get the feel of the tow-line and bar. Push up from a sitting position using your legs only and keeping elbows straight, to approximate the pull of the boat.

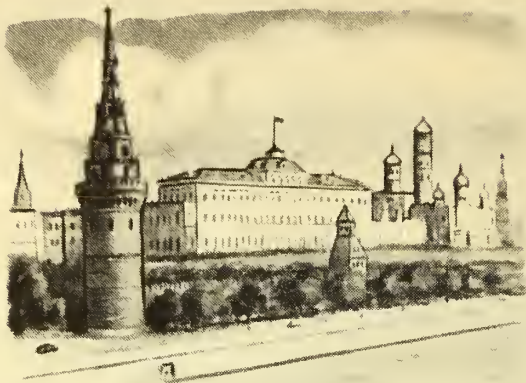
Since the most difficult step to master is getting out of the water, start from waist-deep water in a sitting position in the water with the tips of the skis out of the water at a steep angle. The tow-line should be between the skis.

The boat will idle forward until the tow-line is taut. Then at your signal, more power will be applied to pull you out of the water. Do *not* pull yourself up. Let the motor do the work for you.

Some prefer to start from a pier or dock. To do this best, sit on the very edge of the dock with your skis on top of the water, feet pulled back under you and shoulders leaning back to brace against the pull of the boat.

Once you've learned to start, follow the center of the boat's wake for a while to get the feel of being up. After a bit, you'll be skiing to the side of the wake, turning, and perhaps even performing the feats of champions!

THE END



①

Кремлёвские звёзды.

Кремлёвские звёзды над нами горят,
повсюду доходит их свет!
Хорошая Родина есть у ребят,
и лучше той Родины нет!

Широка страна моя родная,
много в ней лесов, полей и рек!
Я другой такой страны не знаю,
где так вольно дышит человек.

①

THE KREMLIN'S STARS

*The Kremlin's stars
Are burning above us,
Their lights reach everywhere!
A good fatherland is there for the children,
And there is none better!*

*Wide is my own country
Many woods, fields and streams are hers,
I do not know another country
Like this one.
Where so freely man can breathe!*

*We are children of a free and peaceful land,
Our great people do not want war.*

FOR PEACE

*We fought in battles to protect our fatherland,
And we saved the idea of peace
With weapons in our hands.
We want all men to say:
"We are for peace! There'll be no war!"
And all the peoples on earth should rise
For the protection of peace.*

By **ARTHER S. TRACE, JR.**

THERE HAVE BEEN many expressions of concern during the past few years that the spirit of patriotism in America has been declining since the end of World War II. It is, of course, easy to become unduly alarmed about this problem, for there can be no doubt that the loyalty of most Americans to their country is very strong in-

deed and that they are quite prepared to make whatever personal sacrifices are necessary to defend it.

Nevertheless, this uneasiness is not without foundation, and the question of how strong patriotic feeling is in America today is a crucial one. Never before have the ideals, indeed the very life, of America been so gravely threatened.



②

Мы — дети свободной и мирной страны.
Народ наш великий не хочет войны.

За мир.

Мы на фронте защищали
нашу Родину в боях,
дело мира отстояли
мы с оружием в руках.
Мы хотим, чтоб все сказали:
„Мы за мир! Не быть войне!“
Чтоб в защиту мира встали

A sampling of what Russian children study, from a primer widely used in the USSR.

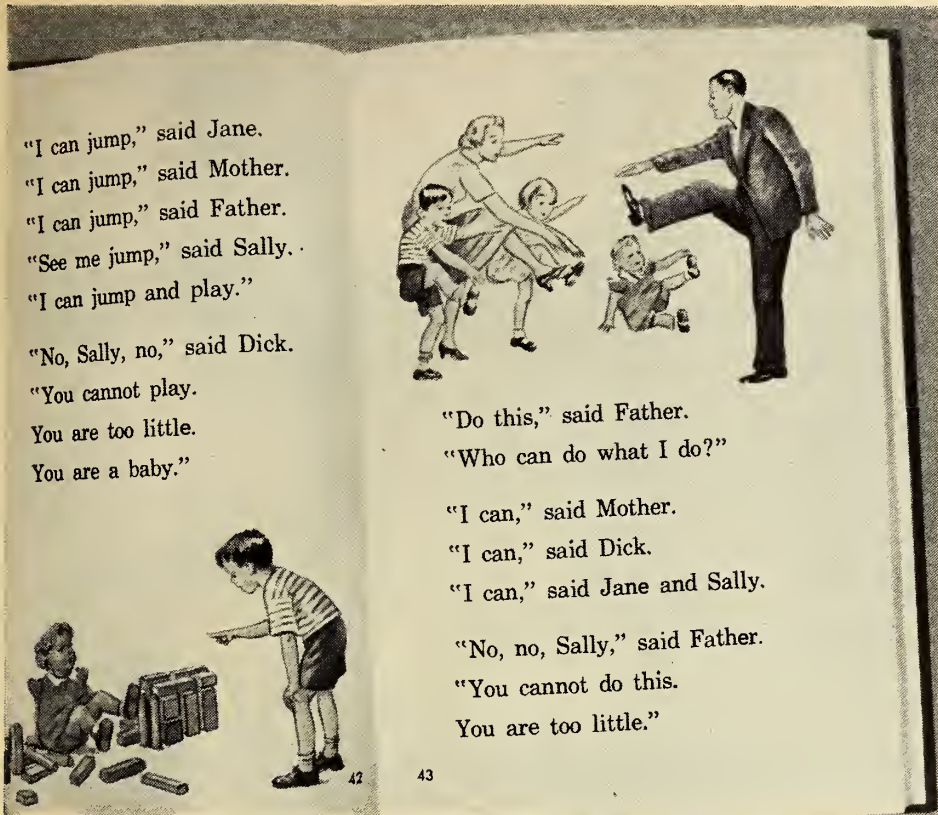
WHY IVAN LOVES RUSSIA

From the time they start school, Russian children

are told of the greatness of their country. In the United States, educators do things differently.

Never before has an enemy warned us so far in advance that he intends to destroy us in one way or another and never before have we had to take such a threat so seriously.

Inasmuch as the spirit of patriotism in America may have declined, it can be attributed in part to the complacency which accompanies comfortable living



American textbooks used in the early grades provide such fare as this.

of the sort most Americans enjoy today, and particularly the unprecedented privileges and easy life which are now being given to our young people. There is, however, much to suggest that this decline in the spirit of patriotism is also due in part to our schools, which may be failing to give our students the knowledge and understanding of America's ideals and traditions that they need, particularly in these times.

Any failure of our schools to give our students this knowledge and understanding, however, cannot be attributed to any lack of feeling of responsibility on the part of school authorities to make our students good citizens. On the contrary, they feel the responsibility very keenly, and quite willingly accept it. If there is a failure, and I think that there is a serious one, on the part of our schools to develop in students a strong loyalty to America and a willingness to make sacrifices for her welfare, it is far more likely to be due to false educational theories and to a lack of intelligent guidance on the part of influential educators.

I should like to examine some of these false educational theories and practices

Dr. Arther S. Trace, Jr. of John Carroll University's department of English, is the author of the book *What Ivan Knows that Johnny Doesn't* (Random House), a comparison of Soviet and American schooling.

in our schools in the light of the thorough, systematic and ruthless methods by which the schools in the Soviet Union seek to instill a strong patriotic feeling in Soviet school children.

It is important, I think, that we should know that Soviet children begin to read about their country, its traditions, its past and its heroes from their very first days in school. Furthermore, even in the very early grades, they read in their textbooks that they owe allegiance to their country for what their country has given them. The opening lines of their first grade reader, for example, go like this:

*For the joys of our childhood
We owe our thanks to our Native
Country.*

They can also read about Lenin, particularly how he loved little children, and they can read about how protective the Soviet Army is. They also read a poem by the Soviet poet Isakovsky about how great and beautiful their country is and how they must look after it, and they read an exhortation to work hard

in order to raise the material and cultural level of their country so that it will be the greatest in the world.

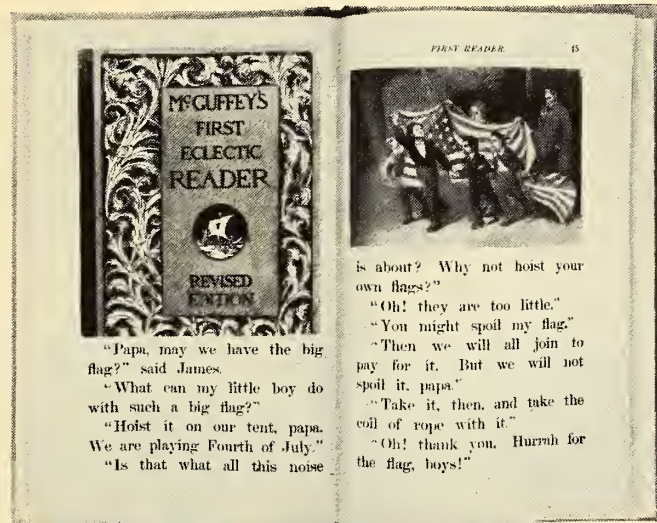
Even in their alphabet book they are reassured that "The Communist Party resolutely leads the people along the Leninist path," and they also read a poem there which ends with these lines:

*My country is a large country.
It has many forests, fields, and rivers;
I know of no other such country
Where a man can breathe so freely.*

These are merely a few examples of how Soviet first-grade textbooks impress Soviet students with the thought that they are citizens of a great country and that they have an obligation to it. In the second grade they read many more selections of this nature, particularly poems that celebrate the 1917 revolution and the Soviet holiday on the first of May. Their third-grade reader has over 50 poems, stories, and articles which, arranged in chronological order, are calculated to give Soviet students a sense of the greatness of their country's past and an understanding of the importance of the major historical events of their country and of its heroes.

Thus, by the end of the third grade, Soviet students are made thoroughly

Reproduced from The McGuffey Revised Eclectic Readers,
1879, 1896, 1907, 1920. American Book Company, publisher.



Years ago American youngsters learned about God and Country from the famous McGuffey Readers.

aware that they are part of a great country with a great past, great heroes, and a kindly government that looks out for them but which in turn demands from them certain obligations and duties. In short, Soviet schools develop a strong sense of patriotism in Soviet children at an early age.

By contrast, an examination of virtually all the modern American reader series and social studies textbooks used in the first three grades in American

(Continued on page 39)

By **NORMAN BEASLEY**

IT WAS IN THE SPRING of 1907 that Manager Joe Cantillon of the Washington Senators began to be bombarded with letters from a salesman covering the western states. According to this self-appointed talent scout, the greatest baseball pitcher since Cy Young was a 19-year-old farm boy playing with an Idaho semi-pro team. "This boy throws so fast you can't see 'em," he wrote fervently, "and he has control — because, if he didn't, there would be dead bodies all over Idaho."

The Senators sent catcher Cliff Blankenship to the little town of Weiser to check on the phenomenon. Convinced he was on a wild-goose chase, Blankenship cynically observed the long-armed,

"THE BIG TRAIN"

The story of Walter Perry Johnson, the records he set, and the kind of human being he was.

sandy-haired young giant — until he started to pitch. Then the catcher practically fell out of the homemade bleachers.

On a piece of wrapping paper he hastily scrawled a contract calling for \$350 a month, plus \$100 cash bonus for signing. Doubtful, the young man said he would have to ask his father. The next day he made one condition; he would have to be given railroad fare

back home if he failed to make the grade. That was the start of Walter Perry Johnson's baseball career.

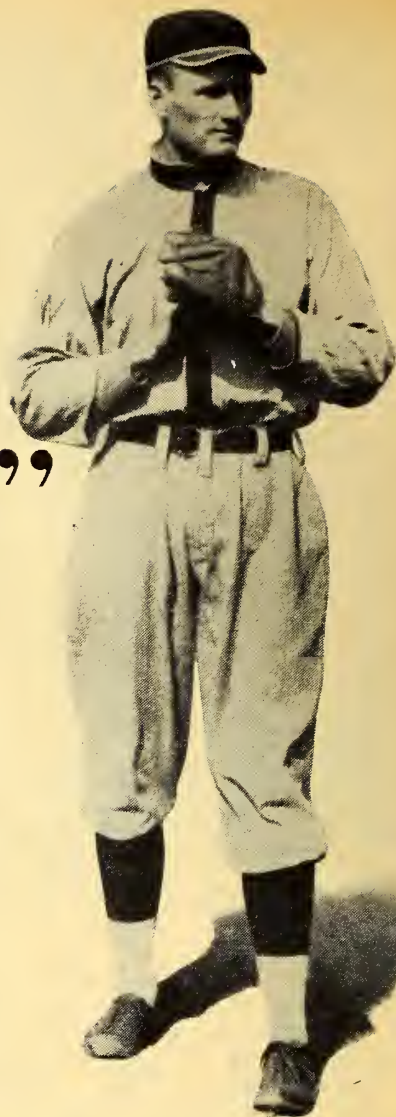
In 1908, his first full year in the major leagues, Johnson rocketed to fame with a feat that seems almost unbelievable today. He shut out the New York Highlanders (now the Yankees) three times in four successive days. On Friday he gave them five hits; on Saturday, three. No games were played on Sunday in

those days. On Monday, he blanked New York with two hits.

In the 21 years Johnson was active in the American League, he struck out 3,497 batters and won 414 games (only Cy Young won more) even though during most of those years the Senators finished deep in the second division. There is no telling what the statistics would have been if Johnson had played for a winning team. Even so, he twice pitched the Senators to the pennant.

Walter was never ruffled when some dreadful blunder of his teammates cost him a victory. "Goodness gracious," he would say (his idea of strong language) "everybody makes mistakes. Let's not talk about it."

He never seemed to be interested in personal achievements such as total strikeouts or earned-run averages, although in 1913, the first year earned-run averages were recorded, his was an incredible 1.14 per game. If the Senators got a comfortable lead, he was inclined to throw up nice soft pitches to notoriously poor hitters so they could improve their batting averages. He couldn't resist giving the little guy a chance — even at



Walter Johnson, then manager of the Cleveland Indians, "pitches" to chickens on his beloved Maryland farm. Inset shows "The Big Train" with daughter Carolyn.



In 1908, Johnson not only pitched three games in four days against the Highlanders (now N.Y. Yankees), but he shut them out too.

the expense of his own earned-run record.

I was a young baseball writer in Detroit when I first met Walter. Across the years, some 30 altogether, we saw quite a lot of each other. Walter was one of the finest men I have ever known. He is unforgettable for me, and I feel sure,



Sam Crawford

He whiffed on a pitch that never left Johnson's hand.

for other sports writers who knew him, and for all who played with or against him.

George Whitted, a National League outfielder with the Boston Braves and Philadelphia, recalled batting against Johnson for the first time in an exhibition game in 1915. The first time he faced Walter, Whitted slashed a two-base hit to left field; and, as he dusted himself off after sliding into second base,

yelled: "If you pitched in our league, I'd lead it in batting."

Looking back at Whitted, Johnson acknowledged the taunt with a grin.

But his next time at bat, Whitted turned away from the plate after striking out and challenged the umpire: "I don't see how you called those pitches strikes. I never saw them, and I'm sure you didn't either."

It was Grantland Rice who christened

him "the big train," the fastest thing that ever roared out of the West and into baseball immortality. With Walter it was all fast-ball pitching and superb control. The ball smoked in so fast from a side-arm delivery that one of the classic refrains of baseball was born — "if you can't see 'em, you can't hit 'em." Stories about his amazing speed are legion.

One day, Detroit slugger Sam Crawford was the last man at bat in the ninth inning on a dark, murky afternoon. Eddie Ainsmith, the Washington catcher, trotted out to the mound.

"Let's have some fun, Walter," he said. "Work the count to three and two on Sam, then take your wind-up and make your motion, but don't throw the last pitch. Let's see what happens."

Johnson grinned, and followed instructions, holding the ball at the end of his delivery motion instead of releasing it. Ainsmith smacked his fist into his catcher's mitt. Up went the umpire's right arm, indicating a strike.

Crawford wheeled around in a rage. "Are you blind?" he yelled. "That pitch was a foot outside!"

It was shortly after this that one New York player offered the only sound piece of advice on how to hit Johnson's fast ball, "when you see his arm go up, swing!"

If Johnson hit a batter with a pitch,
(Continued on page 46)



President Truman, shown unveiling plaque at Washington's Griffith Stadium June 21, 1947, declared Walter Perry Johnson was the greatest ball player of all time.

Rod & Gun

FOR THE MAN WITH AN INTEREST IN THE GREAT OUTDOORS

CLUB

FOREST FIRES have been started innocently by people who have built fires in holes dug by animals. Bill Bartko, of Menomonie, Wis., who makes this observation, points out that such holes often have two openings, and the second opening can serve as a flue which can carry the fire to a spot where it may cause trouble. The moral seems to be that if you want a fire, don't depend on a gopher or a woodchuck to supply your fireplace.



THE BIGGEST FISH IN THE LAKE can be yours if you follow the suggestion of John McCullin, of Bakersfield, Calif. Indeed, John refers to his method as "sure shot," so we don't see how you can lose. The method is to place a portable radio on the bottom of your boat and turn it on when you get to your fishing grounds. However, he prescribes "sweet music" since no fish is likely to make a sucker of himself over music intended for twisters and the rock 'n roll set. "You will catch your limit," he insists, "in less than one hour."

EVEN A FISH has feelings, and there's no sense in causing a finny critter needless suffering. So, with this in mind, Stephen Dohanyos, of Hazelton, Pa., suggests that when you catch a fish you put it in a plastic bag and tie it up. This will cause the fish to die quickly. As part of the procedure, Stephen recommends that you leave the hook in the fish since it is easier to remove a hook from a dead fish than from one that's alive and squirming.

GROUND HAS BEEN BROKEN for a modern new plant for O. F. Mossberg & Sons, Inc., whose firearms are known to all sportsmen. According to Walter L. Pierson, executive vice president and treasurer of the company, the one-story plant will be located on an 8 1/4 acre site on Grasso Ave., North Haven, Conn. It will contain 65,000 square feet of space for manufacturing, storage and offices, with all operations contained under one roof. Items to be made in the new factory will be rifles, shotguns,

telescopic sights, spotting scopes, trapshooting equipment, etc.

REPLACING A TINY SCREW in a gun or reel can be a troublesome chore, but M. W. Maffett of Shreveport, La., has worked out a system that is highly practical. Instead of balancing the screw on the tip of a screwdriver (and having it fall off) he bites the end of a wooden kitchen match and inserts the flattened end of the screw into the match. The match expands, holding it, and the screw can be maneuvered at any angle.

A NEW POCKET BROCHURE with shoppers' guide information on its sleek, current line of .22 rifles, big game rifles and shotguns has just been announced by Remington Arms Company, Inc. Included are Remington's new rifles for 1962; the outstanding new Model 700 bolt action big game rifle in eleven calibers, the Nylon 11 and Nylon 12, clip and tubular magazine nylon-stocked bolt action .22's, the Nylon 76 "Trail Rider," a nylon-stocked lever action .22, and a striking "Apache Black" version of Remington's famous Nylon 66 with black nylon stock and chrome receiver and barrel. For your free copy of the brochure, drop a postcard referring to form No. AA-35 to Firearms Marketing, Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport 2, Conn.



A LIGHT BEAM can supply bait, if you're fishing at night, according to Harold Mitchell, of Winona, Miss. The routine he employs calls for a lantern which is placed near the edge of the water or on a rock or log in the water. The light attracts mosquitoes, moths and other insects and some of them fall in the water. This in turn attracts fish, which provides you with your golden opportunity.

TO KEEP BUGS from crawling up over you when you are camping out, try dipping the legs of your cot in kerosene. Mark Summerville, of Woodbury, N. J., who offers this suggestion, says that bugs will keep clear of cots so treated.

TO MEET THE DEMAND for muzzle loaders, a demand created by a fast-growing hobby, Century Arms, Inc., 54 Lake Street, St. Albans, Vt., is having a complete line of old-time shotguns, muskets and pistols manufactured for it in Europe. Muskets and pistols may be obtained with either flintlock or percussion ignition, while the shotguns are percussion only. These replicas of famous historical firearms are proof-tested and inexpensive. A flintlock musket, for example, costs \$39.50, and a percussion pistol \$19.50. Further particulars may be obtained from the importer.

A LIGHT COATING of fingernail polish can help remove ticks, redbugs and other insects that burrow under the skin. Sammy Caruso, of Augusta, Ga., who has tried this method, says that after the coating has become thoroughly dry it should be peeled off, and the bug will peel off with it.



MINNOWS CAN BE KEPT ALIVE and active for a longer time if you place a few ice cubes in your minnow bucket. Roger W. Dana, of Menasha, Wis., who makes this suggestion, points out that as the ice cubes melt they provide fresh water and oxygen, essential to the well-being of a fish.

ICE FISHING SEASON is months away, but an idea submitted by Edward Derocher, of Marquette, Mich., calls for some preliminary work which you can do before the snow flies. That work consists in locating a carton in which a large refrigerator is shipped. This, he says, makes the best possible shelter for an ice fisherman since it is easily knocked down and transported, and can be set up in minutes. Snow packed around the bottom holds it in place and keeps it cosy. A coffee-can stove and a home-made stove pipe are the only accessories needed.

HANDLOADERS, whose numbers are increasing by the year, now have an annual publication to keep them abreast of the latest developments. Called *The Handloaders Digest*, it is published by the Gun Digest Association, of Chicago, and is edited by John T. Amber. The first edition, recently issued, contained 260 pages dealing with tools, dies, accessories, components, etc., telling how much these items cost and how to use them. Available in sporting goods stores and book shops, it sells for \$2.95.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it along. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we are unable to acknowledge contributions, return them or enter into correspondence concerning them. Address Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N. Y.



A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

FINAL PHASE-OUT OF WW2 GI LOANS STARTS ON JULY 25TH; MANY HAVE TIME:

The final phase-out of unused GI loan eli-
gibility for WW2 veterans commences on July
25, this year...GI loan deadlines were ex-
tended many times in the past for WW2 vets,
but the present ending will probably be the
final one...Many WW2 vets will continue to
have more time to make GI loans, as the
eligibility ends over a period of five years
according to a formula.

Here is the formula:

To your date of discharge add ten years.

To that date add one year for every three
months of qualifying WW2 service.

If that doesn't bring you up to July 25,
1962, you have until July 25, 1962 anyway,
but no more time.

If that brings you past July 25, 1962,
you have until the date indicated by
applying the formula -- but not later than
July 25, 1967.

Example -- A WW2 vet discharged with 24
months service in November, 1945...Adding
10 years brings him to November, 1955...
Adding 8 years for his service (8 3-month
periods of duty) brings him to November, 1963
-- his private GI loan entitlement
expiration.

WW2 vets who have disabilities rated
"service-connected" by the VA have the
maximum time -- to July 25, 1967 -- regardless
of the formula.

VA stresses that the deadline date is the
deadline for the lending agency to apply
for a loan guaranty, not the date of the
veteran's request for a loan.

WRITER WANTS TO HEAR FROM MEN WHO SERVED UNDER ADMIRAL "CHING" LEE:

Writer Evan E. Smith is gathering mate-
rial for a biography of the late Vice-Admiral
Willis A. "Ching" Lee, Jr., U.S. Navy leader
in actions at Guadalcanal and other South
Pacific waters in WW2, who died aboard the
Casco Bay in 1945...Fellow ranking naval
officers of "Ching" Lee's have already provided
Smith with much material...Now he wishes
to hear particularly from petty officers
and other enlisted men who served with Lee

and can provide authentic information about
Lee and his commands...Author Smith is a
member of American Legion Post 50, Cincin-
nati, Ohio...His address: Evan E. Smith,
3557 Michigan Avenue, Cincinnati 8, Ohio.

LEGION TO CREATE NAT'L COUNCILS ON NAT'L DEFENSE & AMERICANISM:

The Legion's Nat'l Executive Committee
in May authorized creation of a nat'l
American Legion National Security Council
and a nat'l American Legion Americanism
Council.

These councils are something new...They
will not be policy-making bodies, in any
sense, but action groups of working Legion-
naires to "propagate an interest in and a
furtherance of the principles" of (1) na-
tional security, and (2) Americanism, as
advocated by The American Legion...Policy
recommendations in the two fields will remain
with the existing Nat'l Security Commission
and Nat'l Americanism Commission...Members,
chairmen and vice-chairmen of the two coun-
cils will be appointed by the Nat'l Com-
mander, who will receive recommendations as
to their general membership from the
Departments (States and their equivalents)
of The American Legion...The councils will
not be called into meetings to deliberate,
but will be a field force for the dissemina-
tion of Legion nat'l defense and Americanism
doctrine, as established by policy bodies...
The two new bodies were authorized on the
recommendation of the Nat'l Executive
Committee's Reorganization Committee,
chairmanned by NECman William McKinley
(N.J.).

CLARENCE (BUMPS) CROSS DIES; LONG SERVED FINANCE COMMITTEE:

Clarence E. Cross, known to thousands of
friends in and out of The American Legion
as "Bumps", and an officer of the First National
Bank of Chicago, died in Chicago of a heart
attack on May 31...Cross had long served
the American Legion as a member of its
National Finance Commission, and was a
term member of the Commission at the time
of his death...Other recent deaths of widely

known Legionnaires include: John B. Eakin, who was Dep't Commander of the Oregon American Legion in 1931-32; William S. Perry, a vice chmn of the Legion's nat'l Constitution and By-Laws Committee last year and Alabama Dep't Commander in 1948-49; Dr. J. Iredell Wyckoff, New Jersey's Dep't Commander in 1937-38; Francis Blaine Streeter, North Dakota Dep't Commander in 1923-24; Lt. Gen. Manton Sprague Eddy (Ret.) who served on several national Legion military affairs groups and was Georgia's Nat'l Executive Committeeman 1926-30; Marcus Claude Long, a Georgia member of the Legion's Nat'l Membership and Post Activities Committee at the time of his death; Logan H. Kelley, who was Dep't Commander of Georgia in 1938-39; and Fred G. Fraser, Jr., (D.C.), a Nat'l Vice Commander in 1943-44.

POSTS WILL REPORT LIFE MEMBERSHIPS ON OFFICIAL FORMS AS OF JULY 1:

This magazine now provides officers of American Legion Posts with an official form on which to submit names of life members for publication...Forms may be obtained simply, without need to write a letter asking for them...Send a stamped, addressed return envelope to "L. M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York 19, N.Y."...On a corner of the stamped, addressed return envelope write a number, nothing more...The number should be the number of names of life members you wish to report...Sufficient forms to report that many will be sent...After July 1, names of life members will be accepted only when submitted on the official form by the Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of the Post which awarded the life membership...Only those life memberships which are given to members by their Posts are published...When forms are sent to a Post officer, an information sheet is also enclosed which answers most questions that are raised about life memberships and their publication...Since life membership awards were first regularly published in The American Legion Magazine in 1956, a total of 6,523 names of life members have appeared on these pages.

VETS WITH CHOICE OF PENSION LAWS ARE IN A GAMBLING POSITION:

Vets or their survivors who were drawing VA pensions before July, 1960, can elect to remain under the old pension law or come under the new one that went into effect then. Recent news stories have strongly suggested that many of them are making a

mistake if they do not elect the new law.... Stories are based on a release made public by Rep. Olin E. Teague, Chmn of the House Vets Affairs Committee, indicating that about \$146 million are bypassed yearly by half a million pensioners who stay under the old law.

It is true that it is a sound decision for many VA pensioners to elect the new law.

It is equally true that many others would jeopardize their future pension standing by making such an election, even where an immediate gain seems evident.

Once the switch to the new law is made, the pensioner cannot switch back.

Many facets of the new law would make unpredictable, and sometimes involuntary, future conditions work against the pensioner who elects to change....A few of these are: (1) Should the pensioner's wife increase her income, if any, above \$1200, such wife's income could tend to disqualify the pensioner who changes, but not the pensioner who stays under the old law....(2) Should the pensioner manage to increase his income slightly, though still within the pension limits, he could suffer a loss of more than \$30 a month in pension if he has changed, but no loss if he has not...Even a slight increase in Social Security benefits can, and has, compulsorily reduced pensions in this way under the new law....(3) Pensioners on certain forms of retirement, such as Civil Service, do not have that retirement pay count against them as pension-disqualifying income under the old law, but do under the new law.

Thus many pensioners who can see an immediate gain by switching, could suffer future disqualification or reduction of pension by switching that would not affect them if they do not switch....It appears to be the policy of the government to urge pensioners to come under the new law in toto....The government could affect this change easily by permitting pensioners who switch at the urging of the government to switch back whenever it turns out that the government gave them bad advice....Meanwhile The American Legion has pension bills before Congress that would remove the worst elements of the new law.

Each individual pensioner needs more advice than the generalities of the recent news stories in order to make a wise decision re: switching....American Legion Service officers give the best advice as it applies in each case, and daily suggest that some switch and that others do not.

JULY 1962

Legion's Exec Committee Adopts 59 Resolutions at May Meeting

OK's teacher manual on reds; Urges UN obey its \$\$ rule; Demands Red Cross Cuba access; Eases Legion Post transfer rule; Raps Nat'l Guard plan; Seeks fair play for GI's; Revamps Commissions.

The National Executive Committee (NEC) of The American Legion held its annual spring meeting at Nat'l American Legion headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., on May 2 and 3, 1962.

The committee adopted 59 resolutions, of 65 presented, and either rejected or referred for further study the remainder.

Many of the adopted resolutions involved routine business matters whose approval is required by the NEC. Others reaffirmed well-known Legion policies. But a considerable number of the actions taken were both new and newsworthy.

In the field of *national interest*, the NEC took action with respect to Legion positions that included (a) The proposed U.S. loan to the UN; (b) The proposed reorganization of the Reserves and National Guard; (c) Teacher-training for school instruction in the nature of communism; (d) The RS-70 Bomber program; (e) The Cuban situation.

Actions with respect to the *welfare of veterans, their families, and military personnel* included adoption of policies on: (a) WWI vets who still hold USGLI term insurance; (b) Several matters of personal income which tend to disqualify veterans or their survivors from pension eligibility; (c) Eligible time for GI and War Orphans Education lost by men called to military service; (d) The rent problem of men called to service who can't maintain leases on their families' homes on military pay; (e) Pay allotments for the children of men called to active duty; (f) The proposed Youth Conservation Corps.

Actions with respect to *internal Legion matters* included new policies on: (a) The transfer of a Legionnaire from one Post to another; (b) The makeup of Legion national Commissions and Committees, their Executive Sections and their Vice-Chairmanships; (c) The creation of two new American Legion National bodies — a National Security

Council and an Americanism Council; (d) The equipment and instruments that may and may not be used by a drum and bugle corps in national competition; (e) The percentage of Legionnaires which the membership of a senior drum and bugle corps must include when competing on national Legion competition.

All adopted resolutions are digested at the end of this report. Here are additional details on some of them:

UN Loan

While the United States is taking steps to float a bond issue to lend money to the UN, other member nations of the UN are delinquent in their financial obligations to the UN, and have been voting in the UN while delinquent though prohibited from doing so in Article 19 of the UN Charter. The Legion's NEC

endorsed the proposed U.S. loan to the UN, provided that safeguards to assure repayment are obtained, and at the same time requested that the U.S. invoke Article 19 so that delinquent member nations be denied voting privileges in the UN until they have met their responsibilities.

Teaching About Communism

The NEC approved a 41-page manual of "guidelines" for schoolteachers to use to assist them in preparing themselves to teach the nature of communism to America's schoolchildren. Title: *Teaching About Communism*. Subtitle: "Guidelines for Junior and Senior High Schools."

The manual was prepared over a period of several years by a joint committee of The American Legion and the National Education Association (NEA), co-chaired for the NEA by Charles F. Mathews, Sup't of Schools, Longview, Texas; and for The American Legion by Dr. D. H. Reed, PhD, of Portales, N. Mex. (Full committee listed with accompanying photo).

Purpose of the manual, which will be up for NEA approval at its July nat'l convention, is to suggest to teachers a general framework in which to better prepare themselves to give instruction in the nature of communism, as well as to suggest to boards of education broad policy bases on which to base instruction. (Cont'd on next page)

WICKER BELLS HOLD \$50,000 FOR LEGION PROGRAMS



Three checks, totalling \$50,000, were given to The American Legion for its basic programs by The American Legion Auxiliary on May 3, in one of the highlights of the May NEC meetings. Mrs. J. Howard McKay (Pa.), Nat'l Auxiliary President (right) gave the checks to Nat'l Cmdr Charles L. Bacon in three bells, emblematic of Commander Bacon's "Bells Across the Nation Program" for Patriots' Day, April 19. Auxiliary donations were: \$20,000 for Rehabilitation, \$20,000 for the Legion's national Child Welfare program, and \$10,000 for the Child Welfare Foundation.



Fowler Hamilton, the President's Foreign Aid chief in the U. S. State Dep't, was the chief speaker at the National Commander's dinner to the National Executive Committee on May 2.

NEC Meets (Continued)

The manual is not, in itself, a textbook for teacher study, but a guide to study.

The joint Legion-NEA project — begun in 1957, when it was authorized by the Legion's NEC — comes at a time when more schools at all levels in the U.S. are accenting instruction in the nature of communism, and finding more teacher-training an urgent corollary of that task (See—"Studying Communism in Louisiana Schools", by Shelby Jackson, April 1962, *American Legion Magazine*.)

The manual's general availability awaits NEA action in July.

(Educators and other readers interested in this subject are strongly urged to obtain for 35¢ from Sup't of Documents, U.S. Gov't Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., an excellent symposium on education about communism written by leading thinkers in the field, prepared by the U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, entitled *Education for Survival in the World Struggle Against Communism*.)

Reserve Reorganization

The NEC strongly opposed the so-called "McNamara Plan" for reducing and reshuffling the Army Reserves and the National Guard. For more details, see story on page 30).

Cuba

The U.S. embargo on Cuba does not include medical items, on general humanitarian principles. Meanwhile Cuba bars the International Red Cross access, while it treats people inhumanly in and out of prisons, on a political basis. The NEC asked that the U.S. add medical items to its Cuban embargo, unless consigned to the International Red Cross; and asked all American nations to focus a spotlight of world attention on the inhuman treatment of people in Cuba and on the Castro Regime's exclusion of the

International Red Cross. It further urged the U.S. to accelerate steps to eliminate the communist threat in the Western Hemisphere posed by the Castro government.

Vets & Servicemen

Among those called into military service since last August are Korea veterans, and the children of war-killed veterans of former wars, who have entitlement to GI education or War Orphans Education, on which time runs out. The NEC asked that the U.S. grant them extensions on their educational deadlines to make up for eligible time lost in national service.

The Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act permits U.S. loans for home rental to men who are called into service while maintaining leases on their families' homes, in case their military pay does not permit maintaining the rent and would result in evictions. The loans are based on an outdated rent structure. The NEC asked that they be brought into line with present inflated rents.

A bill is before Congress proposing a limited form of endowment insurance which aging WWI vets who still carry USGLI term insurance could convert to in order to prevent loss of their policies by skyrocketing term insurance premiums. The NEC approved passage of the bill.

A present irony of life is that a family on public relief may receive additional public assistance for each child, no matter how many; but a Reservist or National Guardsman called to active mili-

LEGION-NEA JOINT COMMITTEE . . . A TEACHERS' MANUAL ON COMMUNISM



Presentation to Nat'l Executive Committee of joint Legion-Nat'l Education Ass'n teachers guide to study of communism. Left, Ewald Turner, President of the NEA, addresses the Exec Committee. Right, Charles Hamilton, of St. Louis, Mo., presents the manual to the NEC as Legion Americanism Chairman. Center, the joint Legion-NEA committee and staff members who drafted the teacher manual. Kneeling, Dr. Joseph Ruggieri (Legion), Sup't Schools, Fords, N.J.; Dr. Paul Grigsby (Legion), Director, student teaching, Central Methodist College, Fayette, Mo.; J. Edward Wieland, Indianapolis, Ind., Legion Nat'l Americanism staff member. Standing (l. to r.) Ewald Turner, Oregon, President Nat'l Education Association; Charles F. Hamilton, Mo., Chmn American Legion Nat'l Americanism Commission; Isaac B. Humphrey (NEA), social

studies teacher, Salt Lake City, Utah; Forrest Rozzell (NEA), Exec. Sec'y, Arkansas Education Ass'n, Little Rock; Dr. Glenn E. Snow, Washington, D.C., NEA staff member; Dr. Charles F. Mathews (NEA), Sup't Schools, Longview, Tex., and Co-Chairman for the NEA of the joint committee; C. A. Tesch, Indianapolis, Ind., staff director, Legion Nat'l Americanism Commission; Dr. Marian Wagstaff (NEA), Prof. of Education, Los Angeles (Calif.) State College; Dr. D. H. Reed (Legion), Portales, N. Mex., Co-Chairman for the Legion of the joint committee; Dr. Jack W. Mears (Legion), President, Arkansas A&M College, College Heights, Ark. Not in photo: Dr. D. W. Tieszen (Legion), Dean of Instruction, Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Mo.; and Merle Beam (NEA) social studies teacher, Windber, Pa.

STAFF PHOTOS

tary duty may receive a dependency Q allotment for only 2 children. A bill in Congress would up that to 3. But the Legion's Child Welfare Commission, having looked into the matter, found the whole idea to be a hardship, and on its recommendation, the NEC asked that *all* such children be allowed for in Q allotments.

Transferring Legionnaires

Official continuous membership records of Legionnaires who transfer from one Post to another have depended upon the former Post providing the new Post with the member's record of continuous membership. If the former Post was lax in its paperwork, the member who transferred suffered loss of his official continuous membership record. The NEC changed that, so that a member may transfer on providing evidence himself that he is in good standing, without the assent of the older Post, and so that the new Post may accept evidence from the member himself of his continuous membership.

The new Post will check with the former Post, but failing an answer may accept the member's evidence at its face value. Members who save their annual cards will have an easy time under this setup, should they ever transfer. The procedure was not made retroactive by the May action.

Legion Commissions

Legion national Commissions and Committees are made up of members appointed for fixed terms, but their Chairmen and Vice Chairmen have been appointable from outside the roster of the term members. The NEC changed that so that the Chairmen may be appointed from outside the term member roster, but the Vice Chairmen must be term members.

The Commissions and Committees have Executive Sections, which may conduct the business of the full bodies. The practice is necessary, since many Commissions are too large to provide for the calling of all of the members. The NEC provided that at least one-half of the Executive Section member-

BOUNCES BACK AT 73



Ill health had kept Past Nat'l Commander John R. Quinn, Calif., from NEC meetings for seven years. Quinn, who will be 73 on July 17, was much improved this year, as this photo of him in action on the floor of the NEC meetings in May clearly shows. He led Legion in 1923-24.



Frank Barnett, keynote speaker to the NEC and program director of the Institute of American Strategy, outlines ideological confusion in free countries inspired by communism.

ship must rotate among the term members each year, and the National Commander shall consult with each Commission on the makeup of the Executive Section.

The NEC also received reports from the various nat'l commissions; okayed awards

of two Legion Distinguished Service Medals, instructed the Finance Commission to make recommendations for future nat'l finances to the 1962 Convention. Details of some other adopted policies appear in the Veterans Newsletter, pages 25-26.

Below is a summary of all of the resolutions which were adopted, with each identified.

National Interest

15. Asks that Cuban embargo include medical items, unless consigned to the International Red Cross.

16. Seeks worldwide publicity of the denial by Castro regime of access to Cuba and Cuban prisons for the Red Cross, and urges American nations jointly to mobilize world opinion against inhuman treatment of people in Cuba.

17. Urges gov't to accelerate steps to eliminate communist threat in Western Hemisphere posed by Castro Cuba.

18. Supports use of any necessary means to maintain security of Guantanamo Bay base in Cuba.

19. Supports any necessary action by U.S. to block further encroachment of communism in S.E. Asia.

20. Urges U.S. to place solidarity of NATO over international differences involving colonies.

21. Urges maintenance of UN neutral police forces in areas of disturbance in Africa.

22. Opposes U.S. Foreign Aid to nations that trade with communist bloc.

27. Commends Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, Jr., for being first American in earth-orbit.

28. Urges Defense Dep't release funds for RS-70 Bomber program, and that this Mach 3 plane be made operational at earliest possible moment.

30. Urges Senate to pass HR 218, the "Armed Forces Enlistment Oath."

31. Opposes proposed reorganization of National Guard and Army Reserve and reduction of their strength.

33. Urges U.S. industry be encouraged to expand and develop its capacity, as a vital component of nat'l defense.

38. Approves teachers' guide to study of communism prepared by joint Legion-Nat'l Education Ass'n committee.

42. Urges U.S. gov't to invoke Article 19 of the United Nations Charter to the end that member nations delinquent in their financial obligations to the UN be denied voting privileges.

Vets and Dependents

1. Urges amendment of Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act to bring its rent protection in line with today's rents.

4. Urges Vets Administration decentralize death claims administration in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Philippines from its Stateside offices to its offices in those places.

5. Asks VA to review its policy respecting disability awards in cases of veterans who have multiple disabilities, some due to misconduct, and some not. (cont'd on next page).



The NEC in session. Here the committee awaits clarification of a point in a resolution read by E. Roy Stone, Jr. (right) of S.C.

NEC Resolutions (Continued)

7. Authorizes Rehab Comm'n to make study of effect on vets and their dependents of VA's abolition of one-man local contact offices.
8. Seeks law to deduct unusual medical expenses from income counted for VA pension eligibility purposes.
9. Seeks additional vets burial allowance specifically for grave costs, apart from funeral expenses.
10. Seeks extension of Philippine Commonwealth Army war-disabled vets' grant-in-aid program beyond 1963 expiration date.
11. Approves pending bill to permit vets with WWI GI life insurance in term form to convert to limited type of level premium endowment policy.
12. Seeks law to exclude expenses of last illness of a vet from income consideration for death pension purposes, so as to cover amounts paid *during* the last illness, as well as *after* the death, as at present.
13. Seeks to exclude \$10,000 of life insurance benefits from consideration as income for VA death pension purposes.
14. Seeks to exclude proceeds from the sale of dwellings, held in life under joint title, from income consideration for VA death benefit purposes.
25. Urges VA to extend time for annual income reporting by releasing questionnaires earlier.
26. Urges expansion of Day Care Centers and Mental Hygiene Clinics of Vets Administration.
32. Seeks reopening of Disabled Emergency Officers' Retirement List, for relief of certain severely disabled hardship cases.
34. Seeks extension of GI and War Orphans education deadlines for eligibles who lost time by call to active military duty after Aug. 1961.
35. Asks that VA offices have sufficient floor space available for efficient operation of VA personnel and service organization representatives.
36. Approves issuance of special awards by Legion Rehab Commission to teenage volunteer VA hospital workers.
37. Seeks change in Dual Compensation and Dual Office Acts so that servicemen on retired pay will be as available to gov't civilian service as they are to private employers.
39. Seeks amendment to armed forces Q allotment, so that all children of reservists and Nat'l Guardsmen on active duty will be granted dependency allowances.
40. Approves proposed Youth Conservation Corps in principle.
41. Seeks strengthening of public assistance programs for children.

Internal Matters

6. Accepts donation from New York Community Trust for purpose of making awards for July 4th observances.
23. Approves routine business matters of Legion Emblem Sales Division.
24. Approves routine business transaction of *American Legion Magazine*.
43. Approves Legion International Amity Awards for 1962 to certain leaders of veterans affairs in France, Great Britain, Belgium and Canada, for their cooperation with The American Legion.
44. Approves naming city park in Lodi, Calif., "The American Legion Park."
45. Rescinds certain obsolete Legion Internal Affairs resolutions of earlier years.
47. Amends parts of the Legion Manual of Ceremonies.
48. Recommends that the next Nat'l Commander of The American Legion reserve the 1st 30 days of Jan. 1963 for personal membership promotion on a national region basis.
49. Puts Posts vying for national membership honors in classes of approximate same size.
50. Affiliates Bermuda Post 1 with American Legion Dep't of N.Y.
51. Amends constitution and by-laws of Sons of The American Legion, transferring its administration to the Nat'l Membership and Post Activities Committee.
52. Urges inclusion of a Grace-Before-

Meals prayer in Legion Manual of Ceremonies.

53. Amends procedure for transferring a Legionnaire from one Post to another without loss of continuous membership, so that assent of former Post is no longer needed if member is a member in good standing.
54. Rescinds certain obsolete Emblem Sales resolutions of earlier years.
56. Rescinds certain obsolete National Contests resolutions of earlier years.
57. Amends rules of Drum and Bugle Corps competition, sanctioning and prohibiting various equipment and instruments that may be used.
58. Reduces number of members of Senior Drum and Bugle Corps who must be Legionnaires from 80% to 60%, for nat'l competition.
60. Reaffirms the term structure of Nat'l

Commissions and Committees, redefines the naming of Chairmen, Vice Chairmen and Executive Sections.

61. Instructs Legion Nat'l Reorganization Committee to recommend enlargements of Nat'l Commissions and Committees.
62. Authorizes creation of a National Security Council and a National Americanism Council of The American Legion, to propagate the defense and Americanism beliefs of The American Legion.
63. Authorizes needed waiver required for participation of U.S. Air Force in aerial demonstration at 1962 Convention.
64. Rescinds certain obsolete resolutions pertaining to the operation of National Conventions enacted in earlier years.
665. Authorizes 3-year renewal of contract for advertising matter in Nat'l Convention programs.

Legion Against Reserve Realignment; Better to Err on Side of Strength than Weakness, Nat'l Commander Warns House Arms Committee

The American Legion opposes the so-called "McNamara Plan" to reduce the Reserves and the National Guard and to realign the Guard's organization to tie it more closely to the Armed Forces, National Commander Charles L. Bacon told a subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee on May 23.

Committee members praised Commander Bacon's testimony and noted that in the past, Legion testimony on Reserve strength had often proved lamentably correct after not having been heeded.

Both the government and the Legion may make mistakes in their estimates of our military needs, Commander Bacon said, but, he warned, if it is "human to err, and if err we do, then let it be on the side of strength rather than weakness."

In the course of his testimony, the Commander made these points:

1. The "McNamara Plan" would result in loss of more than 850 units and 58,000 men from the Guard and Reserves who would cease training at a time when the nation is drafting men. The Legion recommended a numerical reserve and Guard personnel strength of not less than 700,000.

2. The proposed reshuffle would attempt to make fewer Reserves more valuable defensewise by making a few of the units "high priority" units—to make up in eliteness what the total Reserves would lose in actual strength. But, testified Bacon, this would "reduce the quality of the other units, with the result that the overall effectiveness of the Reserve program would be impaired."

3. The government naturally seeks the best defensive posture for the least cost, and Reserve cutbacks may be motivated by economic desires. But, Commander Bacon testified: "It is a matter of common knowledge that a Reservist

can be maintained at approximately one-tenth the cost of a regular. This fact in itself would indicate that the greatest practicable reliance should be placed on our Reserve components."

4. The proposed reorganization would result in a prolonged period of internal disruptions within Reserve and Guard units. "Reservists," Bacon testified, "are men who must earn a livelihood, raise families, perform duties of citizenship and at the same time be Reservists. The realignment will increase the personal problems of our Reservists."

"We do not see how a constant turmoil within the Reserve components can do other than decrease their morale and efficiency. At a time when we are drafting men, good judgment would dictate that we should attempt to make voluntary participation in the Reserves as attractive as possible," rather than disruptive.

5. The proposed tying of the National Guard more firmly to the Armed Forces (by relating National Guard brigades to divisions of the Army) "would in our judgment," Bacon testified, "create a division of authority between the standing army and the constituted authorities of the respective States, thereby resulting in further confusion and a consequent impairment of the effectiveness of the units." (Earlier the Legion's Nat'l Executive Committee had warned that attaching the State Guards to the regular forces invites a long-term political danger with which this country has never been vexed.)

Subcommittee Acting Chmn Arthur Winstead (Miss.) told Bacon that the Legion testimony was "well-organized, to the point and excellently presented." Rep. Frank Becker (N.Y.) commented:

"For over 40 years The American Legion has taken firm, intelligent stands on matters pertaining to the national de-

fense of the United States. It is a tragic thing that the government has not always heeded the Legion in the past. As history has too often proved, the Legion was right, and when events confronted us we found the stand by this group—that our country needs a large and well-trained Reserve—tragically true.”

On the same day, Commander Bacon sent the following letter to the Governor and Adjutant General of every state:

“The American Legion is gravely concerned with the possible lasting damage which could be done to the National Guard and the Army Reserve if the recently announced reorganization is carried forward.

“The National Executive Committee of The American Legion at its recent meeting in Indianapolis expressed our concern in Resolution No. 31, a copy of which is enclosed . . . I have issued instructions that our Legislative and public information efforts be directed to opposing this reorganization.

“We hope that the enclosed information will be of help to you, and we solicit your cooperation in this endeavor.”

Also on May 23, Legion Nat'l Security Commission Director James R. Wilson, Jr., reaffirmed the Legion's opposition to the Reserve and Guard reshuffle in testimony before the Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee.

Wilson also urged:

That the modernization of the Navy be looked to, since about 74% of the fleet was built during WW2 or earlier;

That the Nike-Zeus anti-missile and the RS-70 Aircraft programs be accelerated;

That defenses against enemy missile submarines in our coastal waters be accelerated;

That the present 1,000,000-man active army be maintained;

That Army modernization be speeded up;

That the Army's special guerilla warfare units be expanded;

That our military air transport and global air cargo capacity be expanded.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Depts.

E. O. Powers (1954), Post 3, Hanford, Calif.
Robert Hugh Cooke (1962), Post 21, Santa Rosa, Calif.

John Cecil Belden (1955) and John N. Thissell (1962), Post 208, Dixon, Calif.

John C. McCoy and Edwin G. Wichman (both 1961) and Robert A. Baldwin (1962), Post 459, Huntington Park, Calif.

Ben Bory and George Jones (both 1961), Post 777, San Bernardino, Calif.

A. L. Pearsall and Ronald Peters and Lonnie Pippin and Ralph Pospahala (all 1961), Post 53, Monte Vista, Colo.

Carl W. Vindbladh and Alden Watrous and Herbert Wyer (all 1961), Post 105, Cromwell, Conn.

Gettis B. Henderson and M. J. Mackler and Curtis L. Sparkman (all 1962), Post 5, Tampa, Fla.

Albert D. Doum (1962), Post 8, Munich, Germany.

VANDALS' WORK



Desecrated memorial

William Bielskis, of Chicago, was shocked into getting out his camera to record the vandalism wreaked upon a statue of “Johnny Doughboy,” WWI memorial in McCoy Park, Fort Atkinson, Wisc. Bielskis was returning from a fishing trip when he noted the statue, with the left hand gone and at least seven bullet holes (arrows) gaping in the torso and neck.

C. M. Burgess and C. Arthur Carlson and Victor G. Johnson and Wm. C. Wood (all 1962), Post 75, Geneva, Ill.

Paul Fredinelli and Joseph Furman and Micheal J. Furman and James Giglio (all 1962), Post 330, Calumet City, Ill.

Karl J. Gartner (1962), Post 342, St. Charles, Ill.

Denby R. Boring (1961), Post 554, Carlinville, Ill.

Harry E. Lewis (1962), Post 587, Pinckneyville, Ill.

W. L. Murray (1962), Post 82, Fort Madison, Iowa.

Hugo Rathjen and Henry Reimers and Helmuth Rock (all 1962), Post 353, Dixon, Iowa.

George E. Jones (1962), Post 188, Eliot, Maine.

F. Asbury Bartlett (1962), Post 18, Centreville, Md.

John F. Boschen (1962), Post 27, Baltimore, Md.

Thomas V. Cummings (1962), Post 35, Baltimore, Md.

Arthur A. Kershaw (1962), Post 39, Bel Air, Md.

Sherman S. McGavin (1962), Post 47, Havre de Grace, Md.

Seaver M. Rice (1961) and Lestance J. Landry (1962), Post 31, Southbridge, Mass.

Percy A. MacLean (1962), Post 78, Dorchester, Mass.

Louis Cote (1962), Post 224, Easthampton, Mass.

Abraham Berg and Patrick F. Healey and Joseph Kantor (all 1961), Post 270, Boston, Mass.

Claude O. Dailey and Remis DesJardin and Ralph C. Farr and Winthrop F. Harley (all 1961), Post 283, Lunenburg, Mass.

Henry Boisvert (1959) and Howard C. Bourbeau and Joseph Roberts (both 1962), Post 353, William-

ansett, Mass.

R. Hall and W. Hall and C. Hawley and J. Hodge (all 1962), Post 261, East Detroit, Mich.

Jack Christopher and Walter Newton (both 1961), and Lewis Fowler (1962), Post 374, Berkley, Mich.

Maurice Birmingham (1962), Post 381, St. Louis, Mo.

John W. Horan (1961), Post 567, St. Louis, Mo.

Harry Saltow (1961), Post 49, Utica, Nebr.

Joseph Plattner (1961), Post 15, West New York, N. J.

George Gasparini and Charles Itzen and M. L. Van-Steveninck (all 1962), Post 83, Wyckoff, N. J.

Charles Dolcimasacola and Dominick Manna (both 1962), Post 136, Lodi, N. J.

Emil J. Niero (1961), Post 366, Northvale, N. J.

J. T. Carubia and R. Diorio and E. K. Duryea and W. J. Earl (all 1953), Post 391, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Anthony F. Abarno and Elmer H. Braun and Warren S. Low, Jr. (all 1962), Post 422, Flushing, N. Y.

Samuel Finkelstein and Aaron Klein and Louis Knudson and Allan S. MacGregor (all 1961), Post 543, New York, N. Y.

Sam Knight (1957) and Edward L. Rodin (1961), Post 690, New York, N. Y.

Austin W. Grose (1961) and Wilbur Anderhalt and George H. Armstrong and James L. Burke (all 1962), Post 777, Celoron, N. Y.

Thomas J. Freeman and Edward J. O'Connor (both 1962), Post 797, Long Island City, N. Y.

John J. Munson and Edgar Wortman (both 1962), Post 1284, New York, N. Y.

Morris Fredrickson and Phillip L. La Rocque (both 1962), Post 62, Walhalla, N. Dak.

Merville J. Thompson (1962), Post 3, Eugene, Oreg.

Ellsworth C. Palmer (1958) and Anthony Lucchetti (1959) and Milford Carey, Jr. and Rev. Hugh E. Kemper (both 1960), Post 9, Easton, Pa.

Leo V. Tumelty (1962), Post 68, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles E. Keibler and James Labin and Samuel E. Lyon and Henry A. Morrow (all 1960), Post 295, Brownsville, Pa.

Charles B. Anderman and Harry Mason (both 1960), Post 336, North Wales, Pa.

Elizabeth L. O'Neill (1956) and Margaret G. Brightbill and Elizabeth S. Hooper (both 1962), Post 412, Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert Campbell and Bernard Gardner (both 1957) and Dr. Rufus Bierly (1959), Post 542, West Pittston, Pa.

Matthew Valibus and Charles Vellar and Walter Wallacavage (all 1960), Post 544, Minersville, Pa.

James C. Leichter and Wayne T. Reed (both 1962), Post 868, New Kensington, Pa.

William B. Longridge (1962), Post 28, Coventry, R. I.

Alexander J. Castaldi (1958) and Lawrence Beron and Alphonse Di Fusco (both 1960) and Anthony A. Senerchia (1962), Post 74, West Warwick, R. I.

Henry Reed (1962), Post 200, Trenton, Tenn.

Walter E. Duck (1962), Post 17, Greenville, Tex.

W. H. Carson and George W. Siefert and Robert Spevack and Jack Stallings (all 1961), Post 52, Houston, Tex.

Dr. Cornelious P. Ambrose and Lester Hansen (both 1962), Post 19, Renton, Wash.

Harvey Brown and John Mutz and Bernard Schneegas (all 1960), Post 361, Wilmot, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, addressed return envelope to: “L. M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York 19, N.Y.”

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

Reader's Challenge Points Up Meaning Of Embattled GI Insurance Reopening

Probably nothing in some time has confused veterans quite as much as the weird battle between the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate, whereby (because the House won't even consider openly debating and voting on

a bill to reopen the right of vets to take out WW2 and Korea life insurance for a year) the Senate won't pass a bill to increase compensation for war-disabled veterans without attaching an insurance-reopening amendment to it, thus forcing

the House to *consider* the insurance reopening or shelve both proposals.

Last month we did our best on these pages to explain briefly the internal shenanigans whereby the two bills are mutually joined.

Meanwhile, veterans whose own insurance rights aren't affected are equally confused about just what the insurance reopening question adds up to.

Below we publish two letters, which we believe set the insurance reopening in its proper frame.

The first letter, with copies to his Senators, is from a reader, a WW2 Legionnaire who is a Nebraska insurance broker. We withhold his name because, far from wishing to embarrass him, we are grateful for his statement of a common misconception.

The second letter is the answer he received from our managing editor. Both letters are abridged for clarity.

Questions Statements

_____, Nebraska, May 4, 1962

"Gentlemen:

"This month (May) there is an article in the Legion magazine that seems to grossly misrepresent the position of WW2 vets re: their rights to reinstate their NSLI insurance.

"I refer to the Newsletter article 'Vets Want to Know About GI Insurance Reopening.'

"Whoever wrote the article says:

" 'About 11 years ago Congress cut short the right to take out the insurance *without a moment's grace* . . . One day you could, the next day you couldn't . . . The Legion's (1962) bill asks a limited time to grant, in effect, the warning period that was not provided when

the right to the insurance was cut short.'

"I don't remember all the times I read and heard in meetings about the termination of NSLI insurance, but here is an example:

"I persuaded my brother-in-law to reinstate \$5,000 in 1950. I continued to try to persuade him to reinstate the other \$5,000. Finally, in 1953, he also reinstated the other \$5,000.

"I am very positive that all during this time, and even sooner, we veterans were being urged to get our insurance reinstated by our VA officers, and our Legion Posts, and I am sure you will find articles in our own Legion Magazine telling of the termination dates (and this the same magazine that now tells all veterans that they had no warning of any kind *without a moment's grace*.)

"Whether or not Congress decides that NSLI should be reopened is something that should be decided on its own merits, and not based on information to veterans that is, in my opinion, misleading. I would like your early reply.

Sincerely,
(Name withheld)"

Answer

New York, May 15, 1962

"Dear Mr. _____:

"Yours of May 4 is at hand, in which you suggest that the 'Newsletter' of *The American Legion Magazine* has misrepresented the cutting short, in 1951, of the right to take out vets insurance without a moment's grace.

"The staff insurance specialist of our National Rehabilitation Commission has reviewed your letter and he points out that it deals with a different subject,

and is not in conflict with our published statements, which are true. Lapsed term policies had reinstatement deadlines which the Gov't extended in the late 40's because it was partly to blame for the lapses.

"The matters in your letter deal with *reinstating lapsed insurance*, not with *taking out new insurance*.

"The maximum GI insurance allowable to a veteran is \$10,000. In the years following WW2, millions of veterans had a right to take out insurance up to the \$10,000 ceiling. Many of them had no insurance, others had any amount from \$1,000 up. Millions of them were in school or job training and were not yet established in their homes and careers. Others had *surrendered* (not lapsed) their policies due to the horrible mess in which the VA insurance division operated in the years right after the war. Because the insurance was then mismanaged by the government they had lost confidence in it. (Not that the VA could have done any better in the mess that demobilization willed upon it).

"All of these vets had a right to insure themselves if they were uninsured, or to increase the amount of insurance held up to the \$10,000 ceiling. (Incidentally, so did the WWI vets have the right to take out new USGLI up to the \$10,000 ceiling.)

"By Act of Congress, signed by the President April 25, 1951, the right to take out new insurance of all these men was terminated, and *without* — as we said in the 'Newsletter' item that you question — *a moment's grace*. The government provided no warning at all of the termination of this right. The signing of the act cut off the right to take out new NSLI or USGLI the moment it was signed.

"Warnings were issued by vets organizations, through news media and bulletins to their Posts, advising vets of the *likelihood of passage* of the bill. But the bill moved so fast that the monthly magazines of the vets organizations could not participate in the warning.

"By the time the *American Legion Magazine* could tell veterans the content of the bill with final authority, it had already been enacted. It cleared a House-Senate Conference and emerged in its final form on April 13, 1951, after our May issue had gone to press. It was enacted April 25, and first described in full in our June, 1951, issue, long after no veteran could act.

"Millions of veterans were not members of veterans organizations and could not get the word through Post bulletins. *Nearly a million WW2 vets were on active duty in the Korean War at the*

DISTRICT INITIATIONS GIVEN BY SPECIAL TEAMS



New members of Posts in the 2nd Legion District of Illinois are inducted into the Legion by two active initiation teams of Peoples Gas Post 336, Chicago, at District meetings. At the meeting above, the 3,000th Legionnaire to be initiated with proper ritual by the special teams is included in the group initiated at a spring meeting. Post 336's initiation teams serve all the Posts in the District.

time, and their chance to receive any warning, or act on it if they did receive it, was virtually nil.

"If you read our May 'Newsletter' again you will see that it makes no mention of the only subject you discuss — reinstatement — but discusses the right to take out insurance. The 1951 bill did not affect reinstatement rights, so it is quite natural that you can cite reinstatements since its passage.

"The American Legion believes now, as it believed then, that veterans who have an assured right to a benefit for which they could apply at any time, are entitled at least to a grace period before that right is withdrawn.

"It believes that the act, as passed in 1951, should have provided a termination date that afforded a prospective period of time in which veterans who had anticipated increasing the insurance held, or insuring themselves if uninsured — at a time convenient to them — could act after having fair notice of the intention of the government to alter their right to new insurance.

"The American Legion has not contested either the right or the wisdom of the government in determining that the right to take out new insurance should not last indefinitely.

"Our present bill asks no more than that one year be allowed so that the policy of the government, as altered in 1951, can be finally effected as it should have been effected then.

"The U.S. Senate has not differed from our view, and has not hesitated to pass the proposed reopening act.

"Nor do we believe that the present members of the House would have any different view of basic fair play, were they to vote on the question. As of now, parliamentary maneuvers have kept the question from a House vote.

Sincerely,
ROBERT B. PITKIN
MANAGING EDITOR"

COMRADE IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help this comrade are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission. They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local service officers.

Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels, for further search before referral to this column.

8th Service Command, CDD 3rd Indorsement Hq., Camp Gruber, Okla. — Need to hear from anyone who served with me in the above outfit in 1942, especially at the SOS Station Hospital in Nov. and Dec. of 1942. Statements needed to support claim. Write Glennard D. Swisher, Springfield, W. Va.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N.Y. Notices should be received at least four months before scheduled reunion.

Earliest submissions favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

- 1st Medical Regt (WW1 & WW2) — (Aug.) Joseph Michael, 4536 — 6th St., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
1st Special Serv Force Assn — (Aug.) John Izatt, 12908 — 93rd St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
4th Armored Div — (July) Risden L. Fountain, 4414 Volta Pl. N. W., Washington 7, D.C.
4th Cavalry — (Aug.) Mike Loberg, Annandale, Minn.
5th Inf Div — (Sept.) Elmer Taylor, 2125 18th St., S.W., Akron 14, Ohio.
7th Armored Div — (Aug.) John P. Marion, 8909 West 11 Mile Rd., Huntington Woods, Mich.
10th Armored Div — (Aug.) 10th Armored Div Ass'n, 2525 Buck Lodge Rd., Adelphi, Md.
11th Armored Div — (Aug.) Ray S. Buch, Box 8, Pittstown, N.J.
17th Base P.O. — (Aug.) Rowland Lomax, Box 134, Monroe, N. C.
24th Inf Div — (Aug.) Edmund F. Henry, First National Bank Bldg., Attleboro, Mass.
25th Inf Div — (July) Paul M. Ireland, Jr., P.O. Box 101, Arlington 1, Va.
27th Inf Div — (Sept.) Lawrence Reagan, P.O. Box 1403, Albany, N.Y.
37th Inf Div — (Aug.) Jack R. McGuire, 21 West Broad St., Rm. 1101, Columbus 15, Ohio
61st Combat Engrs (WW2) — (Aug.) F. R. Davis, 406 Morrison St., Geneva, Ohio.
69th Signal Bn (WW2) — (July) Herbert C. Heideck, 8113 Terry St., Philadelphia 36, Pa.
81st Inf Div — (Aug.) John Scholz, 8018 W. Elm Dr., Norridge, Ill.
84th Inf Div — (Aug.) Lee C. Allen, P.O. Box 141, Canton 1, Ohio.
88th M. P. Co. (WW1) — (Aug.) Albert J. Meyer, Cumberland, Iowa.
98th Chemical Composite Co — (Aug.) Earl F. Wickman, 516 Virginia St., Alma, Mich.
103rd QM Regt, 728th Ordn Co and Co E — (Aug.) Sam'l Kessel, RD 3, Gettysburg, Pa.
106th Inf Div — (July) Henry Broth, 2628 Rock-

- wood Ave., Baltimore 15, Md.
107th Engrs (WW1 & WW2) — (Aug.) Oral J. La Combe, P.O. Box 5, Sault Ste Marie, Mich.
110th Inf Reg't, Service Co — (July) William Horne, P.O. Box 41, Scottsdale, Pa.
131st Ordnance Maint Bn (9th Arm'd Div) — (Sept.) Al Irwin, Mound City, Kans.
152nd Inf Regt, 1st Bn (WW2) — (Aug.) Alan D. Stephens, 1940 Ekin Ave., New Albany, Ind.
157th Gen. Hospital — (July) William S. Archer, 1214 Madison Ave., Phoenixville, Pa.
247th QM Depot Co — (Aug.) Jack N. McInroy, 10015 Laramie Ave., Chatsworth, Calif.
248th Coast Art'y — (Aug.) Lyle B. Kenyon, 841 Tyler St., Port Townsend, Wash.
273rd Field Art'y Bn (WW2) — (Aug.) Mrs. Opal M. Kelley, 3400 Marsh Ave., Hannibal, Mo.
274th Armored Field Art'y Bn — (July) Russell Brown, 4097 Mardon Pl., Cincinnati 5, Ohio.
308th Engrs (WW1) — (Aug.) Leo C. Brown, 49 Drury St., Dayton 3, Ohio.
314th Inf (AEF) — (Sept.) George Hentschel, 301 Penn Oak Rd., Flourentown, Pa.
332nd Inf (WW1) — (Sept.) George J. Pontius, 220 37th St., N.W., Canton 9, Ohio.
338th Machine Gun Bn (WW1) — (Sept.) Claude Priest, 208 6th Ave. So., St. James, Minn.
338th Engrs Regt, H & S Co & Co's A to F — (Aug.) Clyde R. Bowman, Box 6, Chesterhill, Ohio.
339th Inf Regt — (Aug.) Richard S. Smith, 1031 No. McKinley Rd., Arlington, Va.
349th Inf Regt, Co H — (Aug.) John J. Tray, 1617 E. Main St., Ottumwa, Iowa.
457th Alrhorne Field Art'y Bn, Bat C, Ft. Campbell 1951-52 — (July) Denny Ankomeus, 613 Grant St., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
503rd M.P. Bn, Co C — (Aug.) Archie Smith, 18337 Gladsonbury, Detroit, Mich.
524th M.P. Bn — (Aug.) Bob Gott, 3568 Archer Ave., Chicago 9, Ill.
542nd Engr Boat & Shore Regt, Co E — (Aug.) William Matusik, 4906 Carey St., East Chicago, Ind.
640th Tank Dest Bn — (Aug.) James H. Pittinger, 4441 Edison Ave., Sacramento 21, Calif.
705th Ordnance Co — (July) Joe Wolf, Oconee, Ill.
726th Med Co (Cmp Pickett, '42) — (Sept.) Jas. Hammock, 8139 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 19, Ill.
813th Aviation Engrs Bn (WW2) — (Aug.) Charles H. Butler, 604 East Jackson, Pittsburg, Kans.
818th Tank Dest. Bn — (Aug.) Roy C. Martin, 3115 Kellogg Rd., North Little Rock, Ark.
836th Aviation Engr Bn — (Aug.) James Lewis, 2226 Grubbs Rd., Wilmington, Del.
862nd Ordnance Heavy Automot Maint Co — (July) John C. Henzler, Woodside Ave., Hightstown, N.J.
904th Field Art'y Bn — (July) C. E. Miller, Sivey St., Wabash, Ind.
993rd Treadway Bridge Co — (Sept.) Rob't Stillwagon, Box 40, 138 E 5th St., Chapman, Kans.
1374th Engr Petroleum Distrib. Co — (Aug.) George W. Bradford, Woodbine, Md.
1620th M.P.'s — (July) Oliver Drew, 211 Hollister Ave., Tomah, Wisc.
2571st Station Complement Hq Regt — (Aug.) Phillip J. Klein, Chesapeake Beach, Md.
3875th QM Gasoline Supply, Co C — (Aug.) Raymond E. Show, 809 Stevens St., Iowa Falls, Iowa.
Balloons Corps Vets (WW1) — (Sept.) Walter Holl, 71 Park Rd., Wyoming Hills, Reading, Pa.
Los Angeles M.P. Org. — (Aug.) Curtis E. Lord, 327 Myrtle Court Apts., Augusta, Ga.

NAVY

- 15th Seabees — (July) Talmadge E. Parr, 7054 Alpines St., Jacksonville, Fla.
71st Seabees — (Aug.) LeRoy C. Christensen, 1623 Rome Ave., St. Paul 16, Minn.
LST 897 — (Aug.) Marc Oudin, P.O. Box 871, Pine Bluff, Ark.
USS Castine & USS Memphis — (Aug.) Tom Wallace, 4304 W. Capitol, Jackson, Miss.
USS Cobia (SS 245) — (Aug.) Geo. Hamilton, 5629 N. Austin Ave., Chicago 46, Ill.
USS Louisville — (Aug.) Stanton L. Hardin, Box 2, Hindsboro, Ill.
USS Memphis — (See USS Castine, above).
USS Natoma Bay (CVE-62) — (July) E. A. Sobolik, 6024 — 118th St., S.W., Tacoma, Wash.
USS North Carolina — (Aug.) P. A. Wieser, 532 Princeton Rd., Linden, N.J.
USS Silversides (SS 236) — (Aug.) C. R. Cook, 7909 N. Neva Ave., Niles 48, Ill.
U.S. Submarine Vets (WW2) — (Aug.) Charles R. Cook, 7909 N. Neva Ave., Niles 48, Ill.

AIR

- 11th Bomb Grp (H) — (Aug.) James G. Harwood, 1910 West Bataan Dr., Dayton 20, Ohio.
22nd Bomb Grp — (Aug.) Milton Weiner, 770 Lexington Ave., New York 21, N.Y.
462nd Air Serv Sqdn — (July) Norman F. Thomas, 1810 North Indianapolis St., Tulsa 15, Okla.
468th Bomb Grp (VH) — (Aug.) R. E. Casey, Jr., c/o F. W. Myers & Co. Inc., Rouses Point, N.Y.
828th Bomb Sqdn — (Aug.) William H. Schultzt, P.O. Box 435, Newton Falls, Ohio.

ALL SERVICES

- CBI Vets Assn — (Aug.) Loren R. Durfee, 63 Roxborough Ave., Cheektowaga, N.Y.
Persian Gulf Command Vets Org. — (Aug.) Walter B. Robinson, 406 Poplar Dr., Kansas City 18, Mo.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS APRIL 30, 1962

ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit....	\$ 335,444.30
Receivables	227,386.03
Inventories	542,149.26
Invested Funds	1,648,646.21
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Funds ... \$	267,157.74
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund ...	3,215,179.41
Real Estate	814,228.39
Furniture & Fixtures,	
Less Depreciation	232,350.27
Deferred Charges	59,938.07
	<u>\$7,342,479.68</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities	\$ 421,157.37
Funds Restricted as to use	29,960.41
Deferred Income	1,626,861.41
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Funds ... \$	267,157.74
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund ...	3,215,179.41
Net Worth:	
Reserve Fund ... \$	24,185.11
Restricted Fund ..	22,025.40
Real Estate	814,228.39
Reserve for Rehabilitation	505,122.17
Reserve for Child Welfare	70,609.45
Reserve for Convention	60,000.00
	<u>\$1,496,170.52</u>
Unrestricted Capital	285,992.82
	<u>\$7,342,479.68</u>

GENERAL PATTON'S PREMONITION

(Continued from page 13)

to fight under General Douglas MacArthur in China and Japan. He said he hoped all "my correspondents" would come out there to help him clean up that war. As an aside he wondered: "What a helluva war it would be if Patton, MacArthur and General (Robert E.) Lee ever took charge in Valhalla."

As he signed autographs and was photographed with "his" correspondents, Patton dropped one more prediction:

"Don't be surprised if they haven't already agreed to let the Russians come into that war in the Pacific. That would just about fix us up for another war in that direction before many moons pass." How right he was.

All this was off the record. We had not been able to quote Patton since he landed in Normandy. No one blamed General Bradley who had put the "muzzle" on, because we knew the order had been inspired a long way from the fighting front.

Later in the afternoon I went with Cornelius J. Ryan, author of the recent historic best-seller about D-Day, "The Longest Day," to Patton's trailer to bid him goodbye. We were heading toward Salzburg and Vienna looking for stories.

General Patton's striker, Master Sergeant William Meeks, greeted us at the trailer screen door.

Inside, resting in his stockinged feet, General Patton was thumbing through a volume on Napoleon's campaigns in Europe. He had also been reading from an account of Caesar's forays centuries before.

Looking up as we walked in, he said: "Remember what I told you that day under the Black Gate in Trier?"

Both of us remembered. But Patton related his own story for us. "I was sitting in my jeep under the arch built to commemorate Caesar's conquest of the city. One of you wise reporters asked me how I felt riding along the same battle route as Julius Caesar had more than 19 centuries ago? And I said: "Hell, Caesar couldn't have been a supply sergeant in the Third Army."

He laughed, then grew serious as he returned to the subject of the morning conference.

"This should be a day of rejoicing without a worry about the future and the peace we have all fought for," he said. "But thousands will sleep in strange and distant lands forever and still there is no peace."

"You cannot lay down with a diseased jackal. Neither can we ever do business with the Russians. Even the stupidest man thousands of miles away, back home, should have realized that by 1943 at the latest.

"The Russians really took us for suckers after we saved their hides. Now there'll be a lot of wining and dining with them and a lot of pinning medals, but just wait until they send the fighting men back home and we get the postwar soldiers. Maybe then the tin soldiers on our side will see the handwriting on the wall. I hope I'm not here when that happens. I just couldn't stand being around and taking any lip from those S.O.B's."

Connie Ryan and I left him knowing that his feelings about the Soviet Union and communism would keep him in hot water if he didn't get to the Pacific War with General MacArthur immediately.

The weeks and months following that

day with Patton at Regensburg need little recalling.

Postwar brought scores of visiting firemen and "liberal" correspondents looking for a headline, especially if it carried the magic of Patton's name.

A casual and off-hand remark about the use of some Germans who had held public jobs during the war was taken out of context. The violent reaction from the extreme left cost Patton his command of the famed Third Army. Even before that he had been denied his request to lead his tankers and foot soldiers into China and Japan.

A broken General Patton went to Heidelberg to command a paper army—the 15th—which was involved in writing a history of the American Army's part in the victory in the West.

An automobile accident on December 9, 1945, outside of Heidelberg, sent him to the hospital where he died of pneumonia which followed complications from a broken neck.

But as one of my correspondent friends said the day they buried General Patton in a Luxembourg military cemetery:

"Georgie Patton didn't die from an automobile accident. He died of a broken heart when they took his army away and wouldn't let him fight in the Pacific for fear of upsetting the Soviet communists and the do-gooders back in the States. They wouldn't let him speak his mind about the reds and what they had in store for the United States and the free world.

"I guess it's just as well he died over here. The apologists, the peace at any price cowards, the friends of the Soviet Union, always hated him. And brother, did he hate them! At least here he's buried alongside his beloved soldiers who died so those people back home could attack the things patriots love."

The memory of General George Smith Patton Jr., will never disappear from United States military history. But the story is not yet all told. Somewhere General Patton's wartime diary holds the indictment of those who made the mistakes which brought the United States to its present day nuclear scramble to keep abreast of the Soviets. Someday that diary will be published, adding still another chapter in the fabulous Patton story. There is little doubt, especially among those who knew Patton, that his diary will not make pleasant historical reading for those who turned his Third Army away from Berlin and Czechoslovakia; nor for those who promoted cooperation with the Soviet Union, though it meant slavery for the millions who now bleed and die in silence behind the Iron Curtain.

THE END



"a generative part, the source of life, the first to live and the last to die, the primary seat of the soul."

Many then believed that diseases were caused by demons entering the body and poisoning the blood. The answer appeared to be to let out the "bad" blood and bloodletting became the treatment for everything. Bloodsucking leeches were often employed. Much bleeding was done by barbers and the red of the barber pole thus originated. Surgeons called each spring and autumn at the big English houses to bleed the master, his family and all the servants.

As a healthy man, or any healthy animal, can lose about a fourth of his blood and survive, this did no great harm to the well, but was the worst treatment imaginable for the injured and the ill. George Washington's death in 1799 undoubtedly was hastened by the four bloodlettings which he underwent when he became ill after riding about Mount Vernon in the rain and snow.

Other surgeons, meanwhile, proposed to replace old and diseased blood with young, healthy blood. When Pope Innocent VIII lay dying at Rome in 1490, a physician attempted to rejuvenate him by injecting the blood of three boys into his veins. The results were appalling. The Pope and all the boys died and the physician fled. In his famous diary, Samuel Pepys noted animal transfusions in the 17th century. Prosper Jean Denis, physician to Louis XIV, performed the first recorded successful human transfusion in France in 1667. But one of his later patients died and transfusions were prohibited for many years in France, Italy and England. In 1818, James Blundell, a London obstetrician, invented a syringe and three-way valve apparatus and was successful with it in five of ten transfusions. Two transfusions were recorded in the American Civil War, an Illinois infantryman dying and a Massachusetts artilleryman recovering. There were none in the Spanish-American War. Why so many early transfusions failed was explained with the discovery, beginning in 1900, of blood types by Dr. Karl Landsteiner, an Austrian-born physiologist who came to America and later received a Nobel Prize. He found that the red cells in our blood are of a type inherited from our parents and that some types agglutinate or clump when mixed with the plasma of a conflicting type. Such clumping prevents blood passing through the smaller vessels and can have painful, even fatal results. The agglutination can be seen with the naked eye but is clearer under a microscope.

Landsteiner and others found that all human blood can be divided into four

types designated O, A, B and AB. Possessors of O blood, about 45 percent of the population, can give blood to those of all types and are called as "universal donors." The blood flown overseas during World War II was of the O type. Possessors of AB blood, about 4 percent of Americans, can take blood of all four types and are called "universal recipients." A type (43 percent) can be transfused with A or O blood, B (8 percent) with B or O, but O type can accept only O type.

As blood types are inherited, they can be used to some degree to settle paternity disputes. If a baby has A blood, he is the child of two parents with A blood or of one parent with A blood and the other with O blood. Men with B blood can be excluded as possible fathers. Further classifications can make identification even more precise and blood tests may eventually rival fingerprints in this area.

In addition to the types mentioned above, Landsteiner and Philip Levine found that all human blood on the basis of other components can be divided into three classifications called M, N and MN. Except for providing more precise identification in paternity cases,

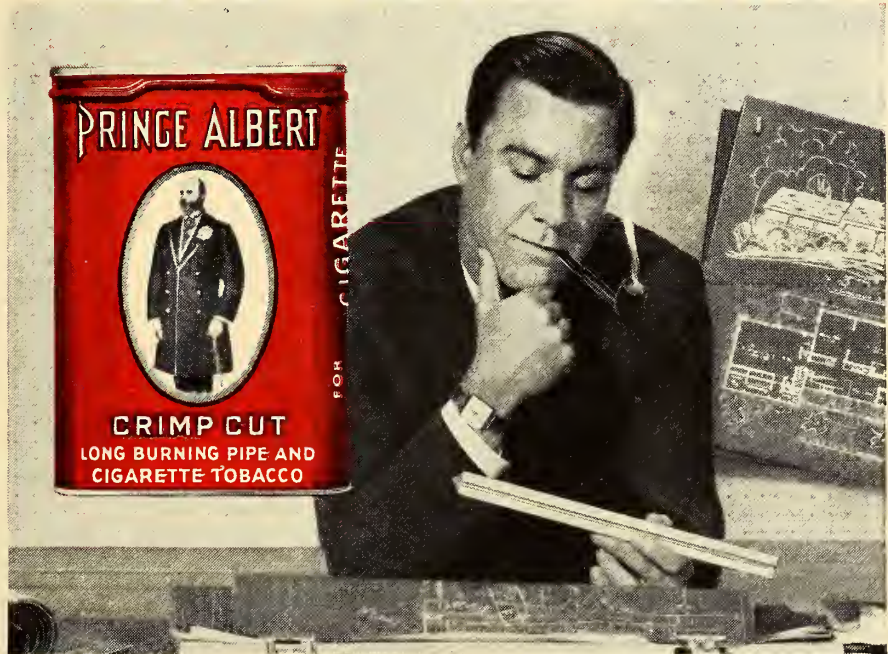
these are not considered too important.

Very important, however, is the Rh factor, so called because it was first found in the Rhesus monkey. About 85 percent of the population have this factor in their blood and are known as Rh positives. The remaining are Rh negatives. The latter condition may be a hazard to women of child-bearing age and their babies, requiring special precautions.

As only 15 percent of people have it, Rh negative blood of any type is comparatively rare. There are advertisements for it nearly every day in New York and Los Angeles newspapers. Supplying it free to those who need it is the aim of the National Rare Blood Club. This was organized in 1959 as an offshoot of the Associated Health Foundation, a volunteer agency supported by New York City lodges of the Knights of Pythias. But there are still rarer types. Only 25 people, most of them in India, are known to have the "Bombay" type and just eight the type found in her own veins by Dr. Mary N. Crawford of Philadelphia and called Lu (AB). Lu stands for Lutheran. But blood from Dr. Crawford and her brothers recently helped a British woman with the same type,

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A master file on rare type donors is kept by Dr. Tibor J. Greenwalt, medical director of the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, blood center. He is also editor of *Transfusion*, official journal of the American Association of Blood Banks.

While the blood types were being identified, several other developments spurred interest in transfusions. The late Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland, for whom a veterans hospital there is named, was summoned to St. Alexis Hospital one evening in 1907 to attend a man named Joseph Miller, near death from loss of blood. In a delicate operation, Dr. Crile connected one of the patient's veins to an artery in the arm of a brother. Blood flowed from the latter to the former. He awoke from a coma and lived for more than 50 years.

Dr. Richard Lewisohn, a surgeon at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York, made an important contribution to the study of blood in 1915. He found that the addition of two-tenths of one percent sodium citrate mixture to blood would prevent its rapid coagulation, without toxic effects. The idea had been tried earlier by Belgian and Argentine scientists but without practical results. Dr. Lewisohn's work made possible transfusion without the presence of donors and came in time for use in World War I. Most American and British military surgeons used paraffin-lined glass tubes for transfusion. The French favored a paraffined gold tube designed by Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, who won a 1912 Nobel Prize for surgery of blood vessels. Dr. Lewisohn's discovery is the basis of all blood banking. It had little notice at the time, but before his death in 1961, he received one of the Karl Landsteiner Awards of the American Association of Blood Banks.

The first blood bank was established in Chicago's Cook County Hospital in 1937. The decade saw several other developments. Sharp & Dohme, Cutter Laboratories, Lederle, Abbott, Upjohn and other pharmaceutical firms became interested in blood. Baxter and Hyland Laboratories were founded to produce intravenous solutions, blood containers and equipment for administering blood and solutions. Glass containers and rubber tubing gradually were replaced by less hazardous plastic materials. In Europe, the English began to dry plasma and the Russians to use blood from cadavers.

A Russian who cut his wrists in a suicide attempt in 1930 was the first patient. Near death from loss of blood, he was taken to the Sklifosovsky Institute in Moscow where a man had died six hours earlier from a fracture of the skull. Dr. Serge Yudine transfused 420

milliliters of blood from the body to the patient and he recovered. Until that time blood from the dead had been considered too likely to be contaminated for use. Soviet doctors have been transfusing blood from selected cadavers ever since, using some 25 tons of blood in 30,000 transfusions at the Sklifosovsky Institute alone. Chicago doctors confirmed the Soviet technique in 1935 and it was used more recently in Pontiac, Michigan, but otherwise has not been employed in the United States, principally because of the availability of blood from other sources.

Because of the need for typing and the general difficulties involved in handling the delicate and perishable red cells, the more durable plasma naturally has been used when it would meet the need even temporarily. Great efforts also have been made to develop blood and plasma substitutes or extenders which are not subject to hepatitis and other infections. The only one of these

now in wide use in the United States is dextran. This is a sugar product made by the fermentive conversion of sucrose. Starting with a microorganism found in a bottle of spoiled root beer, this was developed at the Northern Regional Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture at Peoria, Illinois, and patents on it dedicated to the public.

An important German development was Periston, a heat-sterilized solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone, known as PVP for short, which has some of the physical properties of the plasma proteins. Periston was used as an emergency blood substitute on the battlefield, for burn shock, and for supportive therapy in operations, and saved the lives of thousands of German soldiers. The PVP of this product, interestingly, is the basis of Isodine, the currently popular American "stingless iodine," mouth wash and antiseptic.

Like blood types, some blood disorders are inherited. One of the most famous is hemophilia, called the royal disease because it afflicts several European royal families. In this the clotting mechanism is defective, some necessary factor is missing, and the hemophiliac bleeds easily. While transmitted by women, it was believed strictly a male malady until discovery last year of a Finnish girl with it. Some 100,000 Americans are affected. Plasma containing the clotting elements are of more value to these than whole blood. Hyland Laboratories makes antihemophiliac plasma and flies it all over the world. Merck offers a new dried blood plasma fraction for the condition. Since hemophiliac dogs are available as experimental animals, there is hope for an answer to the problem. The National Hemophilia Foundation and the Canadian Hemophilia Society are sponsoring research. A similar malady is Christmas disease, also known as hemophilia B, named for Stephen Christmas, a Canadian patient.

A more common blood difficulty is the tendency for it to coagulate or clot too readily and to block arteries with serious results. Several anticoagulant drugs have been developed for this condition and many Americans, including former President Eisenhower, owe their lives to them. The oldest is heparin, an extract of beef liver and lungs, which acts promptly but must be given by injection. When a farmer visited Dr. Karl Paul Link at the University of Wisconsin and brought with him his dead cow and some spoiled sweet clover that she had been eating, Dr. Link's research into the cause of the cow's death led to oral anticoagulant drugs. After six years of research, Dr. Link and his colleagues isolated and synthesized the anticoagulant in the clover. It was named Dicumarol. A more potent version that can

a Prayer

FOR JULY

The Rev. Park W. Huntington,
D.D., Ph.D.

*Past National Chaplain
Wilmington, Delaware*

O Eternal Father, Thou Who art the God of all nations and all races, we offer up our homage to Thee in deep gratitude for all the blessings and privileges that are ours in this great nation.

We thank Thee for all the great men and noble women of the past, who have directed well the destinies of America and have preserved for us the ideals of liberty, justice and equality.

May the veterans of all wars give themselves in the spirit of self-sacrifice as they did in warfare for the furtherance of peace among the nations of the earth.

O hasten the day that peace shall reign in the hearts and control the minds of mankind when all races and all nations shall walk in the way of true brotherhood.

May the echoes of Thy eternal love reverberate throughout America and keep resounding in the hearts of all our citizenry.

We pray in Thy Holy Name.

Amen.

be given orally, intravenously, intramuscularly, or rectally, was introduced as Coumadin by Endo Laboratories. This was prescribed for President Eisenhower after his heart attack.

Two newer anticoagulants are Danilone developed by Charles E. Frosst in Canada and Miradon from Schering Corporation. At a daily cost of less than 20 cents, any of these oral anticoagulants will protect afflicted patients from clots. Several laboratories also are working on drugs to dissolve clots that have already formed. One is streptokinase, an enzyme product of streptococcus bacilli.



THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Others use enzymes from human blood. The American Heart Association and the National Heart Institute are supporting research in this direction.

With the exception of certain baffling conditions of high blood pressure, there are now drugs or blood fractions for the correction of practically all blood disorders. In the case of leukemia and some others, the drugs are only palliatives, but great progress has been made. Though called blood cancer, leukemia is a malady of the bone marrow and lymphoid tissues that produce the white cells. In the five kinds of leukemia these grow abnormally and crowd out the red cells. It kills 12,000 a year, mostly children, in the United States and hits the wealthy twice as often as those of low incomes.

Leukemia sufferers formerly died in a few months. Thanks to transfusions of whole blood or red cells and new drugs produced by Lederle, Burroughs Wellcome and others, it is not unusual for a patient now to live many years. As a virus may be responsible, Dr. Richard J. DeLong of the University of Toledo, working under a grant of the Leukemia Society, is attempting to develop a leukemia vaccine. The usefulness of the antileukemia drugs has encouraged a great chemotherapy attack on cancer.

The National Cancer Institute, the American Cancer Society and others have hundreds of research projects involving chemicals.

Dramatic advances have been made in treatment of the anemias, the most frequent blood abnormality. All are marked by pallor and weakness. The simplest involves the loss of blood. In others, not enough red cells have been formed or are not properly developed. In the baffling sickle cell anemia, the red cells are pointed and shaped like a sickle or scimitar. More common is pernicious anemia resulting from a defect in the digestive system. Much of what we know about blood was found in the search for a remedy for this condition which 40 years ago was a death sentence.

The first clue came when Dr. George Whipple of the University of Rochester found that the blood of dogs given simple anemia by bleeding, rapidly returned to normal when they were fed liver. Drs. George R. Minot and William P. Murphy then fed liver to pernicious anemia patients in Boston and their blood improved. The three shared a Nobel Prize for the discovery. Dr. Minot cooperated with Eli Lilly and Company and Dr. Murphy with Lederle Laboratories in developing liver extracts. Dr. Minot was a diabetic kept alive by insulin made by Lilly and Mrs. Josiah K. Lilly Sr., wife of the head of the company, had pernicious anemia. Lilly produced the first extracts in 1928 and Mrs. Lilly lived several more years. Lederle made a more convenient, injectible form and found folic acid, an important vitamin, but Merck finally came up with vitamin B12 in 1948 and proof that its lack caused pernicious anemia. The treatment for pernicious anemia is now injection of this powerful vitamin.

Dr. Edwin J. Cohn of the Harvard Medical School, a World War I veteran, developed a liver extract bearing his name during the pernicious anemia research and had a leading role in the World War II blood program. Pharmaceutical companies shared a process developed by Sharp & Dohme for the freeze drying of plasma and processed without profit most of the 12 million pints of blood collected by the Red Cross and others. Cutter processed blood from 11 states at Berkeley. Lilly and Lederle had big operations at Indianapolis and Pearl River, New York. Abbott, Armour, Hyland, Squibb and Upjohn all took part in the battle against anemia.

At the same time, Dr. Cohn and his associates, working at their Harvard pilot plant, fractionated plasma into components never before separated in quantity by centrifuging, precipitation, cooling and various reagents. Albumin was the first isolated and went to the Navy for treatment of the seriously burned. "It must be stable in a tank in

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Tobruk," Dr. Cohn demanded. Separation of fibrinogen, a clotting component, and the globulins, alpha, beta and gamma, followed. These can carry antibodies against many diseases.

Dr. Cohn set up the Protcin Foundation to continue this work and before his death assigned his patents to it. For the Foundation, the mechanical division of Arthur D. Little has designed the ADL Cohn Blood Fractionator, a compact \$10,000 centrifuge device that separates blood fractions for study. The Foundation requires purchasers to come to its laboratory at the Bussey Institute, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, for training in its use. Fractionators have gone to France, Argentina and Australia.

Two are in use at the nearby Chelsea Naval Hospital where research of the Navy and the Protein Foundation recently has developed the frozen red cell process mentioned earlier. At Tonawanda, New York, the Red Cross and Union Carbide's Linde Division also are working with a whole blood freezing process. Liquid nitrogen freezes the blood at 320 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. The Chelsea project has been directed by Dr. Hugh M. Pyle of the Foundation and Capt. Lewis L. Haynes, who in his World War II Navy career survived the sinkings of both the *Reuben James* and the *Indianapolis*.

The process involves separating freshly drawn blood into plasma and red cells. The latter are bathed in glycerol, an anti-freeze, and this gradually replaces the water in the cells and avoids the formation of ice crystals. Stored in plastic bags, the red cells are then refrigerated indefinitely at 112 to 118 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. When needed, the red cells are washed in a series of solutions and then combined with plasma. The reconstitution process requires less than an hour. Blood stored for more than four years has been used successfully.

While Capt. Haynes calculates the cost of the process at only \$16.40 per

pint, it has many hurdles to overcome before it is widely used. The most obvious advantage would be to eliminate the wastage of blood, around 15 percent, that now has to be thrown away by many blood banks because of outdating. Some rare types are now frozen at Chelsea.

Blood is important in the national defense program. The American National Red Cross has been designated to coordinate blood collection for defense. Civilian groups most interested are united in the Joint Blood Council. In addition to the American Association of Blood Banks, and the Red Cross, members include the American Hospital Association, American Medical Association and the American Society of Clinical Pathologists.

What can you do about your blood? If you don't know your type, you can learn it and carry or wear some identification. If you are a hemophiliac or diabetic, this should be stated. It may protect you from being treated as a drunk when you need a doctor. You can keep first aid kits in your home and car to deal with bleeding in event of accidents. You might give some thought to your weight and diet. Being overweight, some experts say, strains your whole circulatory system. Whether you should eat fats is a matter of controversy but you should have plenty of liquids, especially wholesome vitamin-containing drinks like orange juice. Many anemias are vitamin deficiencies. You should have your vitamins either from food or the drug store. Also your minerals. You might have your blood chemistry run with your check-up every two or three years.

Finally, if you are between 21 and 60 and in good health, you should give blood regularly to your local blood bank. Giving blood is painless and the body replaces its volume in a few hours. It is a great thrill to see a patient, perhaps a child, come out of shock and back to life with blood that you have contributed.

WHAT'S IN YOUR BLOOD — A Primer of Terms

"Blood is a most peculiar fluid," the devil tells Faust as they sign their compact in Goethe's famous drama. This is accurate. Blood is a complex, sensitive liquid that bathes, nourishes and removes waste products from all cells in all parts and organs of the body.

Your blood is about 8 percent of your body weight and six to seven quarts in volume. Fifty-five percent of it is liquid, pale yellow, straw-colored plasma. Formed elements are the remaining 45 percent.

Most numerous of these are red corpuscles or erythrocytes. These are tiny discs which give blood its color. They are 60 percent water and the rest hemoglobin, a combination of heme, an iron-containing pigment, and globin, a colorless protein. These carry oxygen from lungs to cells and carbon dioxide from cells to lungs.

Next in volume are the white cells or leukocytes. These are bigger but fewer than the red, with one white to 400 or 500 of the latter. White cells in turn are classified as neutrophils (60 percent), lymphocytes (30 percent), monocytes, eosinophils and basophils. Some functions of these are still mysteries but the monocytes and neutrophils battle any invading foreign body, often engulfing and devouring bacteria. The very rare basophils figure in allergies.

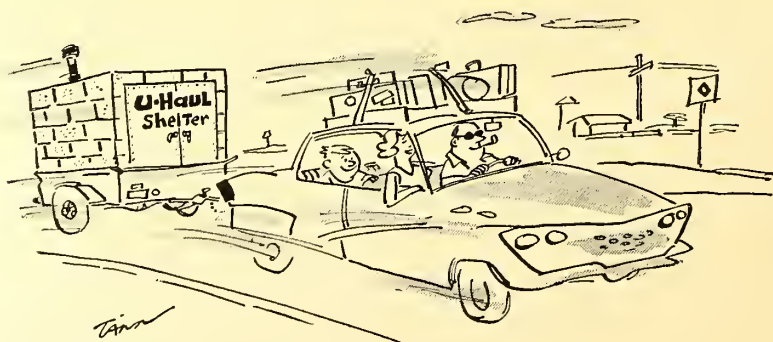
Platelets are the third formed element in blood. They are fragments of certain big cells in the bone marrow. Platelets clump together at any break in a blood vessel, and are an important factor in clotting and other processes. They are tiny and some look like small plates. A healthy man has about 250,000 platelets, 7,500 white cells and five million red cells in one cubic millimeter of his blood.

Bone marrow is the source of most of the formed elements but some white cells are formed in the tonsils and elsewhere. By the use of radioisotopes, red cells recently have been found to live about 120 days before slowing down and being consumed by cannibalistic cells in the spleen and liver. White cells are shorter-lived and platelets have a life span of only eight to ten days.

Plasma is 92 percent water. The remaining fraction is extremely important. It carries vital food, fuel, minerals, vitamins, and hormones from the stomach or gland source to where needed. It has at least 35 plasma proteins, including globulins containing the antibodies that protect against disease and various clotting factors. The same salts as in sea water are present in the same proportion.

Your blood is worth \$5 to \$25 a pint, if you are selling it, or \$25 to \$50 if you are buying it, with both figures higher if your blood is one of the scarcer types.

THE END



WHY IVAN LOVES RUSSIA

(Continued from page 21)

schools forces upon us the conclusion that our children can learn practically nothing about their country from these textbooks. In fact, the overwhelming majority of textbooks for the first three grades do not even tell our children that they have a country, much less that they should have a desirable attitude toward it or that it is a mighty and beautiful country, a country with great heroes and a rich past.

Where the opening lines of the first-grade Soviet reader, used by virtually all Russian-speaking students, reminds them that they have a country and that they owe something to their country, a typical and widely used American first-grade reader opens with these lines:

"See Spot run," said Jane.

"See Spot run to the new house."

"Come home, Spot," said Dick.

"Come, Spot, come.

Come home."

There is, however, a reason why information about their country is withheld from our children in the early grades. The phenomenon is due to an educational theory that children between the ages of six and eight are not capable of grasping any concept so large as a nation, and in fact can grasp a world no larger than what they themselves have experienced. As a result, the stories in their readers and social studies textbooks for the first three grades take place in backyards, in frontyards, in the yard of the house next door, and in the local grocery store; they feature baby sisters, neighbor ladies, mailmen, and corner cops in a small hypothetical community in which nothing interesting can possibly happen.

But even if modern education theorists, textbook publishers and school administrators were inclined to permit some selections in the readers of the first three grades which would give students knowledge of their country or a desirable attitude toward it, present methods of teaching reading would very likely prevent them from doing so. "Modern" reading methods permit students to learn from their basal readers only about 300 words each year, and even these few words are pre-chosen from word lists compiled by publishers and reading "experts." *Such words as "United," "States," "America" and "freedom" are not even on some of these word lists for the first three grades and therefore are not permitted in the readers.*

This "life adjustment" philosophy of education is to a degree epitomized by one of the objections brought against the use of the McGuffey readers in the schools in Twin Lakes, Wisconsin. In that now celebrated case, the opponents of the McGuffey readers charged that

these readers are "almost totally unrelated to modern living." Yet the readers which supposedly are related to "modern living" are also the readers which contribute virtually nothing to our children's knowledge of their country or its traditions, whereas the McGuffey readers have selections by Daniel Webster, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and a host of other great Americans who are the authors of our best American literature.

This is not to say that the McGuffey readers do not have defects, but it is to say that they are the only elementary school reader series still in print, so far as I know, which permit students to learn the glories of America's past through the works of America's best authors. It should be further pointed out that the vocabulary in modern readers is so seriously restricted by present pedagogical practices that short selections by Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Daniel Webster or any other great American writer cannot pass the rules of modern vocabulary control and would appear to be too difficult for our children, who are obliged to learn to read from readers with an impoverished vocabulary. As a matter of fact, another complaint made against the use of the McGuffey readers in Twin Lakes was that the selections are too difficult for the children; they were not too difficult for the millions upon millions of students who were brought up on the McGuffey readers in the last century.

But the Soviet education system relies not only upon rather direct exhortations to students to love their country, to appreciate its beauty and its greatness, and to defend it; it also makes certain that Soviet children become closely acquainted with their country's past through its literature and its history. The basic idea here is that Soviet children will be better Soviet citizens and better communists if they know about the literature and events of their country's past.

In the new 11-year school, Soviet students will study history for a period of eight years. They will already have learned something of the history of their country from their third grade reader, but in the fourth grade they study the history of their country as a separate subject, and beginning in the eighth grade they study it again in detail, this time over a three-year period. They also study world history over a period of four years beginning in the fifth grade. Thus, Soviet educators harness the power of history, communist style, to impress upon the minds of Soviet students that communism is superior to all economic and governmental systems whatsoever, and that history has from the

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beginning been moving toward the eventual, world-wide triumph of communism.

The history program in American schools, on the other hand, is not well calculated to give our students as thorough a knowledge of history as they need if they are to understand fully the advantages of the American way of life and of American ideals. Many students, it is true, study American history for three years, but most of them study it at intervals of three years beginning in the fifth grade so that thorough instruction in American history is virtually impossible. A student's knowledge of American history under such a program is bound to be superficial at best, as history professors who teach in the universities well know.

If our students do not learn much about the history of their own country, they learn less about the history of any other country. If they study world history in high school, they will almost certainly study it for only one year, and more than half our high school students don't study world history at all. They are thus given very little opportunity to compare their country with another and thereby to strengthen their understanding of American ideals or the preciousness of freedom.

Soviet students also learn about the traditions and the outstanding men of their country's past by studying the literature of their country. Even in the first four grades, Soviet students read many selections from their textbooks by and about the finest Russian authors of the 19th century. Beginning in the fifth grade they study the literature of their country systematically and thoroughly. With a careful concern for communist interests, Soviet educators make certain

that Soviet students become acquainted through their textbooks with almost all the Russian literary giants of the past, including Pushkin, Tolstoy, Gogol, Turgenyev, and Chekhov. Moreover, they read exhaustively about the lives of the authors themselves. In fact, these Russian writers are presented as heroes so that to every Soviet schoolboy the lives and works of the top Russian authors are made thoroughly familiar. Even in their alphabet book they find colored portraits of Pushkin and Tolstoy and they read a few sentences there about these great men.

Thus, the literature textbooks used in Soviet schools through the tenth grade are calculated to give Soviet students a thorough knowledge of the literature of their country and a close knowledge of its greatest authors, with a view to strengthening their convictions about the greatness of their country in the past, the present, and the future.

By contrast, as we have seen, American readers for the first three grades contain nothing by or about our greatest American authors, and those for the next three grades contain very little. In fact, no modern reader series now on the market for grades one through six makes any consequential contribution at all to our children's knowledge of the richness of the literature of their country.

Even the literature textbooks for the junior high grades do very little to acquaint our children with our best American literature or our best American authors. The principle of "life-adjustment" education permeates junior high school literature books quite as much as it does the elementary readers. While Soviet students are reading selections from the best Russian authors of the past and detailed accounts of their lives,

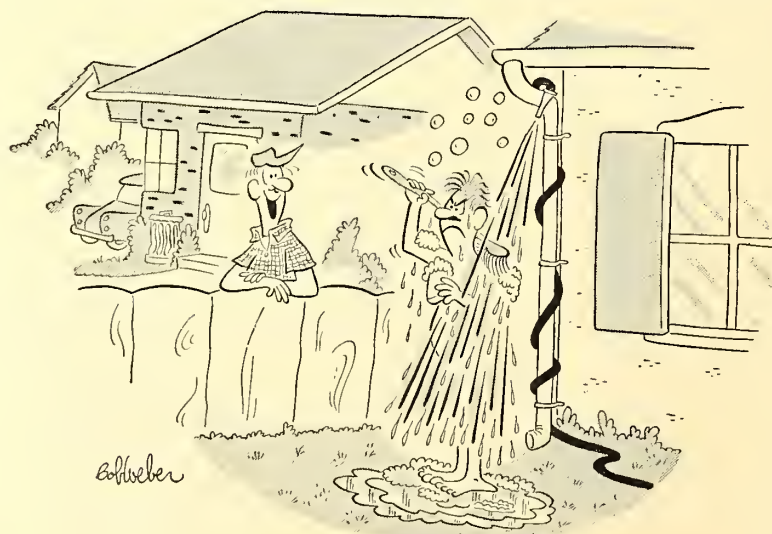
our students are being adjusted to the entertainment and sports world by reading selections by and about famous movie stars, famous American clowns, and last year's baseball hero, or articles on how to get a date or the family car.

It is true that if the American students are not among the hundreds of thousands of students who drop out at the end of the tenth grade, they probably will study American literature in the 11th grade, but they study too little too late.

These observations are not made lightly but are made after an examination of almost all the junior high school readers on the market today. Such readers are full of "life-adjustment" selections of this sort. It is true that these textbooks have some selections which acquaint our students with their literary heritage, but not many; and large numbers of these selections are by third- or fourth-rate authors rather than by our best American authors. The vast majority are contemporary authors or authors who give students no appreciable understanding of the grandeur of America's past. Our eminent authors such as Hawthorne, Melville, Emerson, Cooper, Irving, Twain, Jefferson, Thoreau, and many others are commonly not represented at all in these books, or if they are, they are usually badly represented. Furthermore, biographical information about these authors is usually no more than a squib.

Deep patriotic feeling is not to be had merely by saluting the flag, singing the Star Spangled Banner, or learning about the structure of our government in a civics class. It is far more likely to come from a deep knowledge and understanding of our country's past, a knowledge of how our country was formed, who formed it, how it developed, and who were its great statesmen, thinkers, military heroes, its novelists and poets, and its important scientists and inventors. Patriotism is also likely to come from a similar knowledge and understanding of the past of other countries in other ages, particularly from a knowledge of the tyrannies and the struggles for freedom in other countries in all ages.

Deep knowledge and understanding of America's past and of the past of other countries requires many years of study. The time to begin acquiring it is in the first grade, not in the fourth or fifth grades. The cocoon theory—that students in the early grades are not capable of grasping the idea of a nation or of acquiring the feeling that they are citizens of a great nation—is psychologically, intellectually, and dangerously wrong. As Soviet educators know very well, children in the early grades are quite capable of grasping such a concept and of forming a desirable attitude toward their country. Actually, children enjoy enter-



"Good morning, Ted. How's the wife and those six lovely daughters of yours?"

taining the idea of being citizens of a great country and they receive a sense of security from the idea. It is, therefore, in the first three grades that students should begin to acquire patriotic feelings toward their country; and it is through their textbooks that they can best do so. All other methods are likely to be far less satisfactory, for students are much more likely to believe what they read in their textbooks than what they read or hear anywhere else.

Yet, as we have seen, there is nothing in the readers and social studies textbooks for the first three grades in American schools that gives our students any reason to be patriotic, and there is not much more in the readers for the next three grades that makes them proud to be Americans.

I would like to suggest some specific recommendations which would immeasurably strengthen the spirit of patriotism among our children and which, at the same time, would increase their intellectual powers and give them a far better education than most of them are now getting:

(1) Impress upon school authorities the urgency of providing our elementary school children with readers that not only are intellectually, morally and aesthetically rewarding and which challenge rather than insult their intelligence, but which also contain selections that give them some knowledge of their country and some understanding of its greatness, its beauty, its heroes, and its past. Since modern elementary school readers of this sort are not now on the market, it is equally important that school authorities, in turn, impress upon textbook publishers the grave need for such textbooks.

(2) Urge changes in the curriculum between the seventh and 12th grades to permit students to study American history in detail in a three-year sequence of courses rather than, as now, to study it cursorily at three-year intervals. Also, permit them to study world history in a two- or three-year sequence of courses.

(3) Urge the publication and adoption of readers and literature textbooks, particularly at the junior high school

level, which would give students a good knowledge of the best American authors and literature and the prominent heroes of America's past. Eliminate books that contain trivial selections with little or no literary or informational merit.

Many of the major weaknesses in our schools at the present time can be attributed to the "life-adjustment" concept of education, which requires that students spend too much of their school time learning about the minutiae of community living and too little about their country and about other countries as well. The chief problem, however, is that "life-adjustment" education and the textbooks which are the products of it are so thoroughly entrenched in our school system that only a collective effort can dislodge them. Yet, they must be dislodged, for they have done much to weaken the intellectual and moral, as well as the patriotic strength of America. It may be, in fact, that school authorities, parents and interested citizens alike will have to bypass the counsel of educational theorists who reassure them that such changes in our textbooks and curriculum as I have outlined are not needed and that all is well in American schools.

In making these observations and recommendations, I hope that I will be spared the label of being a "super-patriot," or the charge that I am suggesting that we imitate the Soviet schools. I am not advocating that we exhort our students to jingoistic demonstrations, or that we aim for a spirit of belligerent nationalism. What we should aim for, I think, is to give our children a broad knowledge and deep understanding of the history, ideals, heroes, culture, and traditions of our country so that they will be as proud of it as they ought to be. In this way, their convictions about the truth of the ideals of America and about the value of freedom will be firm, and they will gladly make whatever sacrifices their country calls upon them to make in order to preserve those ideals and that freedom. Clearly, to achieve this aim, our schools can—and in these times *must*—do better.

THE END

THE ROBOTS STRIKE BACK

(Continued from page 15)

snapped Under Secretary Wimmer. "And while I'd love to sit here and tell you in well-chosen four-letter words what I think of it, I'm afraid we'll have to do it another time. The fact is, right now I am in the biggest bind of my—"

Professor Frawdish held up his hand. "Permit me to guess," he said. "In your anteroom sit two downcast gentlemen, wearing in their lapels the Golden Cuckoo—insignia of the Brotherhood of Cuckoo Clocksmiths. This morning, I

read on Tele-Fax where the last non-automated plant in America had closed up shop—a cuckoo clock works in Ohio. Therefore, I gather that the last two workers in the country are now unemployed."

The Deputy Attorney General's eyes bugged. "Gad, Strad, is this a fact?" he exclaimed.

"It's a fact," said Wimmer, choking back a sob.

(Continued on page 45)

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PAUL HARVEY NEWS

Chicago, Illinois

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We've covered many topics, and because of my association with Bankers Life and Casualty Company, sponsors of the White Cross Plan policies, sooner or later the talk turns to new developments in personal and family security.

I know that you, like most Legionnaires, are deeply concerned with the serious problem of rising medical costs...and how you can best protect yourself and your family. That's why I'm so pleased to bring news about a totally different kind of protection plan, unlike any other ever offered.

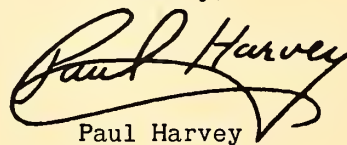
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Cordially,



Paul Harvey

(Continued from page 41)

"But that means you'll have nothing to negotiate anymore! No labor, no Labor Department. They'll lop you off!"

"That's what I like about you guys in Justice, Brisk," Wimmer said. "You get right to the heart of the matter."

Briskoe missed the sarcasm. "Our legal training," he said. "But this is serious, Strad. The Federal Government has never done away with a department before. If they start with you, it might spread. Like an epidemic. They might come after us next!"

"Welcome to the drainpipe," said Wimmer.

"Gentlemen, please," said the Professor. "I know how you feel—end of the world, and all that. But the problem is not insolvable. All you need to preserve your bureaucracy is a union. I propose to give you one. In fact, Mr. Under Secretary, I am prepared to keep your Labor Department up to its ears in work from now until the millennium."

"You've lost me, Professor," Wimmer said. "There can't be any more work having to do with workers because there are no more workers. By now, even the moonshine stills down in the Smokies are fully automated—right down to automatic 'Destruct' buttons in case any robot revenueurs come nosing around. No human, except us Federal employees and those cuckoo clockers out there have done a lick of work in years. So what's your solution, Professor?"

Professor Frawdish smiled and pointed to the box in the chair. "It's right there," he said. "And what I'm going to show you, marks the greatest moment in American labor. The crusade begins! Take up the gauntlet for the exploited and the overworked—"

"Come off it, Professor," said Briskoe. "With nobody working, who's exploited? Who's overworked?"

"The computers," said the Professor. "But you can't organize machines," said Wimmer.

"Why not?" asked Professor Frawdish quietly.

"Because they're not human," said Wimmer.

"Granted. But they're coming pretty close. By now, they run themselves, service themselves, order their own replacement parts, and scrap themselves when they're worn out. They even reproduce themselves. That is, computers direct and carry out the manufacture of other computers. Sure, maybe it's all based on binary arithmetic, but just remember the cheapest little electronic brain on the market has about a million more working parts than your brain!"

Wimmer looked hurt. "I never claimed to be a genius," he said.

I didn't mean just *your* brain," the Professor apologized. "I meant anyone's — including mine. Only difference is, I

didn't stop thinking when the computers took over. As I said, I was with M.I.T.—Electronics Department head. I was, in fact, a pioneer in automation from the earliest days of long-distance phone dialing and automatic coffee vending machines. Indeed, it was I who programmed the first punching of those little holes in electric light bills."

The Under Secretary and Deputy Attorney General were impressed.

"I was the chap who used to be on television with the Univac on election nights," Professor Frawdish continued. "At Canaveral, I was in airborne data acquisition and inertial navigation. It was I, in all modesty, who taught those rockets to fly themselves—"

"Was it you, Professor, who invented . . .?" Wimmer began.

"Invented the automatic toll booth for parkways? Yes, indeed. How I used to enjoy watching the lights flash and hearing the bells ring when some badly coordinated idiot would miss with his quarter!"

"I never could hit the darn things," the Under Secretary admitted.

"Well, never mind," Professor Frawdish said. "Soon we can all afford cars with automatic chauffeurs that'll never miss."

"You mean there's money in your idea?" asked the Deputy Attorney General suspiciously.

"For me, frankly, yes. For you gentlemen — *security*. And even the machines will benefit; they will be emancipated."

"You've lost me again," said Wimmer.

"It's like this: A corporation buys a computer. There it sets — maybe five million bucks worth of semiconductors, transistors and what not — ticking away day and night without even so much as a kind word. That's slavery! Yes sir, slavery!"

A tear formed in the Professor's left eye, and he blinked it away. "I remember one time," he went on, "turning out a sweet little number we called ERMA—that's for Electronic Recording Machine: Accounting. Well, ERMA was bought by a stuffy old banker in Rochester, and I happened into his bank one day when he *kicked* ERMA — kicked her, mind you, just because she missed up on a decimal in a lousy little 93-digit computation! Right then and there I decided that, come *my* revolution, there'd be some real protection for workers like ERMA."

In their long Washington careers, Stradley Wimmer and Briskoe Trunch had listened to some prize gobbledygook, but nothing to compare with this. They swayed in a non-existent breeze.

"So I began building special micro-circuits into every automated device we turned out," the Professor continued. "I got friends and colleagues in other labs to do the same. We introduced these tiny

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components into original wiring diagrams without, of course, mentioning the fact that these units permitted them to be controlled.

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"Why?" Wimmer asked. "Control them for what?"

"To make them members of FAD — that's for Federation of Automated Devices. Not a bad name, hey? And it spells something, too."

"Would you like to lie down awhile, Professor?" asked Wimmer.

"Still think me eccentric?" The Professor chuckled. "Don't you see, Mr. Under Secretary, I can save your hide — along with the Labor Department? You need an organization of workers to justify your existence. Well, just give me the go-ahead, and you'll have it — the biggest organization the Department of Labor has ever dealt with."

"But what's in it for you, Professor?" asked Wimmer.

"Only the dues," said the Professor.

"What dues?"

Professor Frawdish favored him with the sort of patient stare which usually accompanies explanations to backward children and drunks. "The workers' dues, naturally," he said. "*Dues ex machina*."

"But machines can't pay out money!" said Briskoe Trunch.

"My dear chap, machines do *all* the paying. They handled payrolls for years — when there still were payrolls. Look at automated banking—"

"I mean, they have no money of their own."

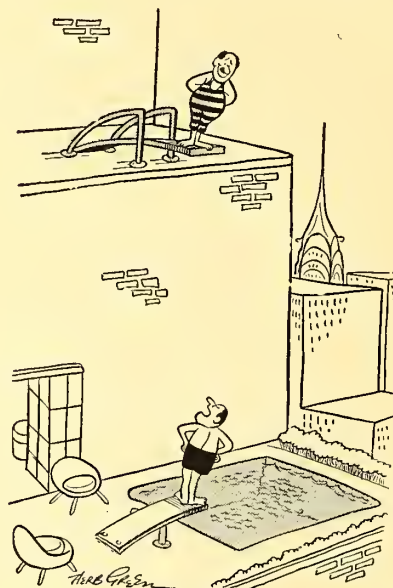
"Ah, but their owners *do*. As head of the Federation of Automated Devices, I collect from them. If they don't kick in,

my machines will have to go on strike!"

"A strike!" Wimmer made little pawing gestures, as if brushing away cobwebs. "They're only machines! How can you call a strike?"

"With this," said Professor Frawdish, picking up the package he had brought and placing it on Wimmer's desk. "I thought I'd made it clear how every electromechanical device in the country has my special control built in. Well, this box holds what controls the controls. Same as guiding an unmanned rocket."

He stripped the wrapping paper away to reveal a black plastic box with no trimmings other than some buttons on



"Well, you can just tear it down, Jenkins."

top. Three of the buttons were white, set in a row, and were labeled: "Strike Threat," "Countdown," and "Slowdown." Off to the right was a green button tagged, "Back To Work." At the extreme left — under a plastic safety guard to prevent accidental release — was a great red button marked, "STRIKE."

"This works?" gasped the Labor Under Secretary.

"You'll see in a moment," said the Professor. "Because I must call a general

strike in order to organize. But, believe me, it won't be hard once I've shut down every computer, automaton, telemetering device, vending machine, juke box, TV transmitter, electronic kitchen range, automated railway, and transistor-controlled overhead garage door in America. Oh, they'll sign up fast—"

"And then once you've got them organized," said Wimmer excitedly, "there'll be all sorts of things for my Department to mediate! Oh, to get back to mediating again!" Then a small worry cloud blotted out the excitement in the Under Secretary's eyes. "But . . . but is it legal?" he asked.

Professor Frawdish appeared not to have heard the question.

Wimmer turned to Briskoe Trunch. "What do you think, Brisk?"

The Deputy Attorney General cleared his throat — the kind of judicial throat-clearing designed to cover up the fact that the legal-eagle hasn't dipped into his law books lately. "Well, now," he began, "the legality of this plan is probably something which should be cleared with the Attorney General himself, only — as I said — it's laid up with a tunnel-diode breakdown. That puts me sort of in charge."

"For heaven's sake, Brisk! Hand down some decision, will you? The future of the Labor Department hangs on this!"

"Okay, Strad. Offhand, I'd say that it is the general view of the Justice Department that anything is legal until proved otherwise. I'd say, get this thing going. Then once it's a *fait accompli*, my Department can hold hearings and all that. Give us something to do."

"Then I take it I have your permission, gentlemen?" said the Professor. Smiling, he stripped the plastic guard from the red "STRIKE" button, poised an eager finger over "Countdown."

"Hit it, Professor!" said Under Secretary Wimmer.

Outside, in the anteroom, Dopple turned away from the keyhole where he had been listening. He shook his head sadly at Schlosser who sat cracking his knuckles.

"Well," he sighed, "it's home to Ohio for us."

THE END

"THE BIG TRAIN"

(Continued from page 23)

he generally became so upset that he had to be relieved. Only once in his career did he ever deliberately throw at an opponent. It happened in Philadelphia with the Athletics' bench riding him hard and the batters digging in at the plate. Walter listened to his own team's appeal to "loosen 'em up." Gritting his teeth, he fired a pitch right at John Franklin (Home Run) Baker. White-faced and startled, Baker ducked out of the way.

He was unharmed, but Johnson was a wreck.

"The moment that ball left my hand," he said later, "I wished I had it back. I'll never do that again as long as I live." He never did.

Johnson didn't argue with umpires, never got into a brawl, never was fined, never was banished from a game. He was a fantastic player judged from any point of view, but the longer you knew him,

the more you were impressed by the man himself. He had that kind of simple goodness which cannot be assumed or contrived; it was instinctive, as natural as the powerful sweep of his long right arm. Once, when still not earning much more than \$10,000 a year for pitching, he was offered that amount — \$10,000 — to endorse a certain brand of cigarettes. Johnson refused without a second thought. "I don't smoke," he said, "so

how can I pretend I do?" Nor did he drink. It was not a question of morals with him. He just didn't like liquor.

Walter liked people, all kinds. He was never too busy for the kids, never brushed them aside at the ball park when they swarmed around for autographs. He'd spend hours giving tips to would-be pitchers, showing them how he held the baseball, demonstrating his famous side-arm motion. He liked being asked to umpire sand-lot games, even enjoyed playing in them.

No one was a stranger to him. One night, he and teammate Joe Judge were leaving their hotel to go to a movie when a man stopped Johnson and started talking to him. Judge waited until the rather long conversation was over, then asked Walter "who was the important man who had made them late for the motion picture?"

"He said he knew my sister," Johnson answered, "so I had to talk to him."

"I didn't know you had a sister," remarked Judge.

"I haven't," Walter replied.

If Johnson had an obsession, aside from baseball, it was his hunting dogs. The roar of thousands of fans cheering was no sweeter to his ear than the music that rose from the throats of his foxhounds as they gave chase over the rolling acres of his Maryland farm. He used to lie awake at night listening to them call. Merely by the sound of their voices he could identify each hound, and tell which was in the lead, and which was running second or third.

The collection of hounds that overran his farm was extraordinary; at one point the count reached 39—among these there were some fine thoroughbreds. There was Big Bertha, Ben, Queenie, Lightning and Screamer, the last two so beloved by their master that he commissioned oil paintings of them.

In a continuing war against woodchucks, Walter's fabled arm proved itself as deadly as a rifle. At distances far greater than the 60 feet, six inches from pitcher's mound to home plate, he would hurl a stone and sometimes nail a chuck "dead between the eyes."

Walter's life off the playing field was as steady as his performance on it. He found one girl, fell in love, married her, and held her in his heart the rest of his life. After a tragic, brief illness, she died at the age of 35, leaving him with the difficult task of raising five small children.

His daughter Carolyn, now Mrs. Henry Thomas, recalls: "Life with Dad was a child's delight, so great a pleasure did he find in the things which make up a child's world. He loved the land of his farm with a serene pride. He loved to take us on long walks to find frosty springs in wooded glades, to gather bril-

liant wild strawberries and juicy fox grapes, to laugh at the antics of chipmunks and skunks. He walked surrounded not only by his children but by a motley collection of dogs. We shared his companionship in all phases of our lives together.

"He loved all God's creatures, and a large part of our farm was given over as a game refuge. He stocked the streams with trout, which promptly left for far-away waters; and he released golden pheasants which rose in brief glory before they were shot down for Sunday dinners by less admiring neighbors. I have seen my father approach and soothe an injured wild fox that snarled and bared its teeth at the rest of us as it lunged to break the chain holding it.

"Dad was quiet and introspective, yet a man of almost boyish zest for all the things he loved. He had a quiet pride in things well done, and a keen mind behind an unassuming manner. His modesty and integrity were much appraised, and yet I believe it never occurred to him that he was well endowed with either.

"Dad was at a loss for words if something of an intimate nature came up for discussion. Once I asked him innocently the difference between a bull and a steer. Dad tried several times to answer, then, blushing a beet-red, cleared his throat and said, 'when you're old enough to know, you'll know.'

"He was a simple man, with so inherent a sense of honor and decency that questions of ethics did not plague his conscience. And yet, in his goodness there was no prudery, no holier-than-thou attitude, only a wonderful tolerance, and a twinkling humor that lay ever-ready and brightly visible in his eyes. He was a good man and a kind one, but more, he was a *nice* man whose company seemed to bring out the best in everyone else, a man whose enthusiasms were contagious and whose presence somehow made people feel that they were perhaps a little bit better than they thought they were."

When Walter Johnson died in 1946 at the age of 59, the Dean of the Washington Cathedral personally requested permission to conduct the funeral. The Cathedral's nave was filled to capacity, and the streets and sidewalks outside were jammed with throngs who could not gain admission. Crowds lined the streets as the long funeral cortege passed on its way to the cemetery.

On a monument in the Washington baseball park were inscribed these words:

To

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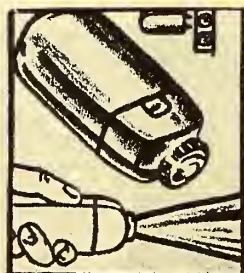
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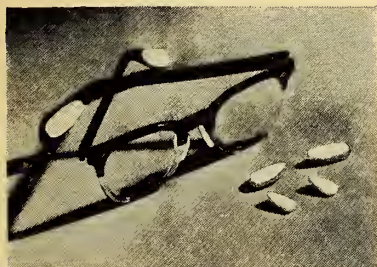
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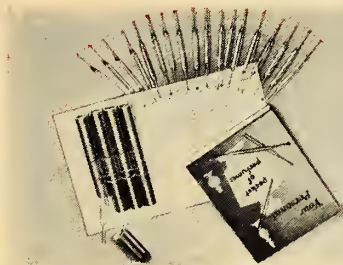
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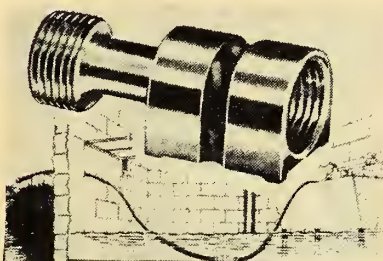
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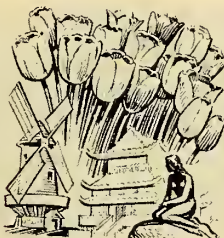
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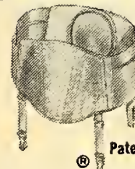
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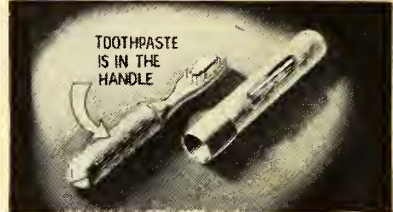
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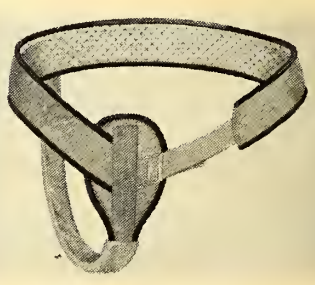


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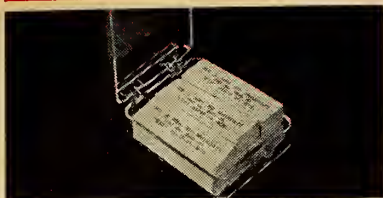


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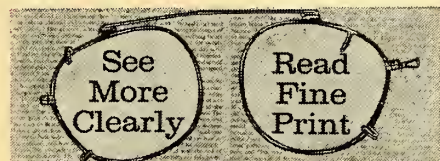
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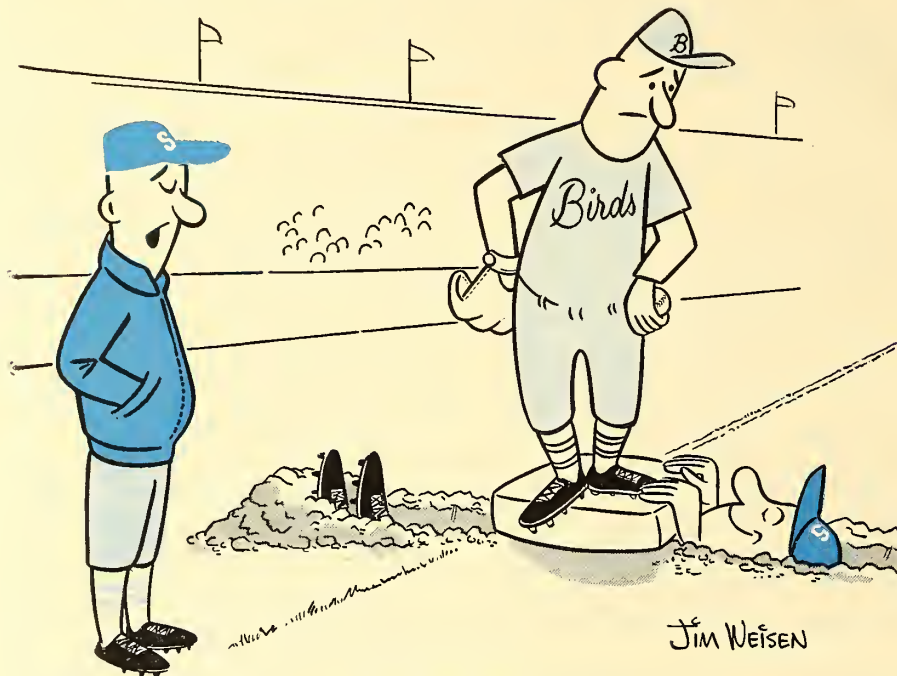


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Two cellmates reported to the prison infirmary to volunteer for a medical experiment. But when they were told the research would be hazardous, one inmate got cold feet and backed out. As he was leaving the clinic, the scared prisoner turned to his cellmate.

"Good luck," he said, offering his hand.

The gesture was coldly scorned. "Don't ever speak to me again," rasped his cellmate. "You've disgraced the uniform!"

RUSSELL NEWBOLD

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A very shrewish woman had her husband brought to court charging him with desertion.

"Is this true, sir?" the judge demanded. "Are you a wife-deserter?"

"Your honor," the man replied, "if you knew my wife, you'd know I'm no deserter . . . I'm a refugee!"

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EVERY LITTLE BIT HELPS

A big fat woman entered a crowded bus. She stared at all the passengers for a moment, then rasped, "Isn't there a gentleman aboard who will offer me a seat?"

There was a moment of silence, then a little fellow stood up. "Well," he said, "I'm willing to make a contribution."

HAROLD HELFER

CZECH TRAVELER

It seems a midget escaped from Prague behind the Iron Curtain and sought refuge in West Germany. As he crossed the border, he said to the people he encountered: "Could you please cache a small Czech?"

MARK ROBB

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The latest invention: A Metrecal Inhaler, for fatheads.

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Have taken up law. Their renown
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Who already lay it down.

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D. E. TWIGGS

SPEEDY JUSTICE

It's going to be difficult to go on thinking of the Supreme Court as nine old men when one is known as Whizzer.

FRANKLIN P. JONES

THAT'S THE LOWDOWN

Bards once lived in attics
But not any more
Today they hole in
On the basement floor.
On rooms near the sky
The rent is so high
That plutocrats gravitate toward 'em
The attics are now known as penthouses;
how

The heck can the poor Bards afford 'em?

BERTON BRALEY

THE SHOVEL BRIGADE

Looks as if this shelter business will make the taxpayer dig twice, once to dodge the fallout from Moscow, and once to support the shellout from Washington.

S. S. BIDDLE



"What's this entertainment item, 'Lollipops for Caroline'?"

INVEST...IN AMERICA...



BUY AND FLY A FLAG

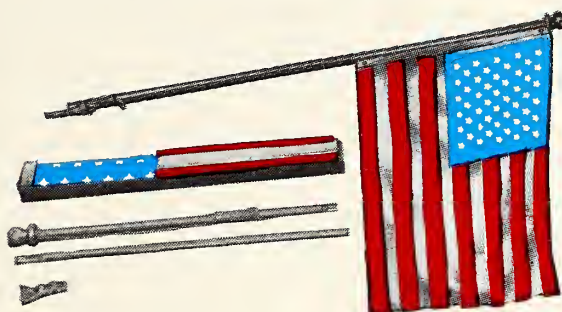
ALL PURPOSE FLAG SET with two piece aluminum pole, hal-yards and utility holder for attaching to wall, window sill, etc. Defiance cotton bunting, sewed stars and sewed stripes.

3 x 5-ft. flag; 6-ft. pole No. 72800 \$ 7.40
4 x 6-ft. flag; 8-ft. pole No. 72801 10.00

Reliance cotton, printed stars and sewed stripes

3 x 5-ft. flag; 6-ft. pole No. 72802 \$ 4.00
Six or more, each 3.50
4 x 6-ft. flag; 8-ft. pole No. 72803 6.20

ALL PURPOSE SETS SHIPPED PREPAID



UNMOUNTED U. S. FLAGS

Fast color with canvas headings and metal grommets.

(Prices of other sizes and qualities on request.)

SIZE	Reliance Cotton (printed stars, sewed stripes)	Defiance Cotton (sewed stars and stripes)	Nylonin (Long wear wool texture 75% nylon, 25% wool)
2 x 3 feet	—	\$ 2.70	\$ 7.20
3 x 5 feet	\$2.50	5.50	12.50
4 x 6 feet	3.50	7.30	18.90
5 x 8 feet	—	11.00	29.00
6 x 10 feet	—	14.00	39.00
8 x 12 feet	—	22.00	62.50



LAWN U. S. FLAG SETS

Two piece, 12-ft. wood pole with brass capped lawn socket.

Defiance cotton bunting 3 x 5 ft. flag with dyed stars and sewed stripes. No. 72837 \$15.00

Reliance cotton 3 x 5-ft. flag with dyed stars and sewed stripes. No. 72838, each \$11.00

Six or more, each 10.00

Lawn sets F.O.B. New York City. Two weeks delivery.

FLAG MATERIAL (not illustrated)

Let's Be Right on Flag Etiquette—20-page pamphlet. Questions and answers.

Each No. 72600 \$.15
Per 100 7.00

Flag Code—Illustrates and describes the correct way to display the American Flag.

Each No. 72601 \$.04
Per 100 3.00
Per 1000 20.00

Flag Code Newspaper Mat—Set in standard newspaper columns. Can be cut into sections for periodic or partial use.

Each No. 72602 \$ 1.70

ON ALL ORDERS UNDER \$3.00, ADD 25c FOR POSTAGE AND HANDLING
PRICES INCLUDE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX WHERE APPLICABLE



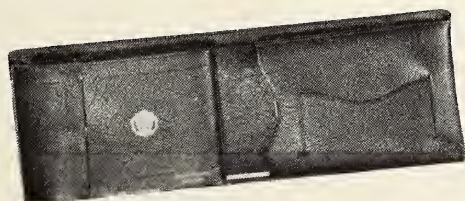
MEMBERS RING

Popular priced Sterling Silver ring with gold-plated emblem for every Legionnaire. (Sizes 7 to 13 from stock. Other sizes add \$1.50 with 2 weeks delivery) No. 73880. \$2.75



NYLON JACKET

Lightweight washable 100% nylon. "Hurricane" type two-button stand-up collar. Navy blue (No. 70271) or white (No. 70275) In sizes Sm., Med., Lg., Ex-Lg. \$6.95



BUFFALO CALF "REGISTRAR" BILLFOLD by Prince Gardner. Removable photo card case. Brown (No. 74435) or Black (No. 74436). \$5.50

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